

The Essay-Proof Journal

Devoted to the Historical Background of
Stamps and Paper Money



Which is the Phoney? (See Page 67)

Official Journal of the Essay-Proof Society

Copyright 1960 by the Essay-Proof Society, Inc.

Compare

Harmer's, and only Harmer's, can offer you all of these advantages when you sell philatelic properties at auction.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The most modern, architect-designed Galleries in the World, fully air-conditioned for comfort, sprinkler-controlled for safety.2. Special Exhibition and Auction Room.3. Staff of specialist experts.4. An annual auction turnover exceeding all competitors.5. Approximately eight sessions of auctions a month (from the middle of September to the middle of July) permitting the inclusion of your stamps—if not sufficient for an auction in themselves—with complementary collections.6. First class, accurately described, liberally illustrated auction catalogues mailed to all the prominent auction buyers throughout the World. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">7. A reputation of service and satisfaction resulting in generous mail bidding from clients unable to attend the auctions.8. The choice of sale, in New York or London.9. Free appraisals to vendors.10. Free insurance in transit and whilst on our premises.11. Liberal advances pending sale.12. Prompt settlement one month after the auction.13. Under British currency regulations collectors in Great Britain can now purchase in Harmer's New York auctions.14. The only organization with active Houses on three Continents. |
|---|--|

. . . So, When You Come To Sell, Come To Harmer's.

An attractive booklet "Modern Methods of Philatelic Auctioneering" explaining clearly all the advantages of selling through H. R. Harmer, Inc., is yours for the asking.

H. R. HARMER, Inc.

THE "CASPARY" AUCTIONEERS

6 WEST 48th STREET

NEW YORK 36

PLaza 7 - 4460

NEW YORK



LONDON



SYDNEY

The Essay Proof Journal

Vol. 17, No. 2

Spring 1960

Whole No. 66

Copyright 1960 by the Essay-Proof Society, Inc.
Published Quarterly by the Essay-Proof Society.

Editor

DAVID LIDMAN, 390 West End Ave., New York 24, N. Y.

EDITORIAL COUNCIL

JULIAN BLANCHARD, GEORGE W. CALDWELL, RICHARD CANMAN, EDUARDO COHEN,
JAL COOPER, DR. ENZIO DIENA, SOL GLASS, DARD HUNTER, JR., C. M. JEPHCOTT,
WILLIAM H. MAISEL, THOMAS F. MORRIS, J. R. W. PURVES, GEORGE C. SLAWSON

Subscription Rate.

\$10.00 per year in advance.

Back numbers are available from the Secretary. Price on application.

A sample copy will be sent to prospective members whose address is sent to the Secretary.

Advertising Rates.

Forms for new copy are closed on February 15 for the Spring (April) issue, May 15 for the Summer (July) issue, August 15 for the Fall (October) issue, and November 15 for the Winter (January) issue.

The right is reserved to reject any advertisement offered.

Outside Rear Cover available in sequence on request by full page users	\$32.50
Inside Front and Rear Covers available in sequence on request by full page users	\$30.00
Full Page	\$25.00
Half Page	\$15.00
Quarter Page	\$8.50

10 Per Cent. Discount for 4 or more insertions on advance contract.

Advertising should be addressed to The Editor

Contents

Queen Victoria on a Delaware Bank Note? <i>By Glenn B. Smedley</i>	67
Eugene Zotow, Designer and Engraver, <i>by George W. Caldwell</i>	70
U. S. XX Century Essay Designs, Models and Proofs, <i>by Sol Glass</i>	71
U. S. Stamp Designers and Engravers, Tentative List, <i>by Solomon Altmann</i>	76
U. S. Postal Card Essays and Proofs, continued, <i>by George C. Slawson</i>	79
The Essays and Proofs of France Prior to 1870, concluded, <i>by Brainerd Kremer</i>	91
An Unsolved Mystery: "West India" Essay, <i>by Jal Cooper</i>	100
Current Publications, reviews <i>by George W. Caldwell</i>	75, 90
Report of Auction Sales of Proofs, <i>by Kenneth Minuse and Solomon Altmann</i>	101
Charles Wilfrid Buckenham Haworth	69

THE ESSAY-PROOF SOCIETY

Secretary's Report, <i>by Kenneth Minuse</i>	104
--	-----

The Essay-Proof Society

DIRECTORS

F. Finkelburg, '60, Sol Glass, '60, J. G. Reinis, '60, Kenneth Minuse, '60
J. Blanchard, '61, A. R. Fernald, '61, V. G. Greene, '61, A. H. Higgins, '61
R. D. Ehrenberg, '62, H. Gates, '62, J. F. Gros, '62, Thos. F. Morris, '62,
Honorary Director — C. A. Smeltzer

OFFICERS, 1959-60

President Henry Gates, 189-04 64 Ave., Fresh Meadows 65, N. Y.
First Vice President ... Julian Blanchard, Ph.D., 1 Sheridan Square, New York 14, N. Y.
Second Vice President Thomas F. Morris, 19 West Drive, Larchmont, N. Y.
Secretary Kenneth Minuse, 1236 Grand Concourse, New York 56, N. Y.
Treasurer Mrs. R. D. Ehrenberg, 164 W. 79th St., New York 24, N. Y.

APPOINTEES, 1959-60

Attorney John D. Pope III, 4 St. James Court, Webster Groves 19, Mo.
Editor David Lidman, 390 West End Avenue, 3-D, New York 24, N. Y.

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1959-60

Auditing: Albert H. Higgins, *Chairman*, 70 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.; Edwin E. Elkins, Charles W. Brooks.

Catalog: Kenneth Minuse, *Chairman*, 1236 Grand Concourse, New York 56, N. Y.; Henry Gates, Eugene N. Costales. Marcus W. White, Solomon Altmann.

Chapters: Mrs. Rae D. Ehrenberg, *Chairman*, 164 W. 79 St., New York 24, N. Y.; C. M. Jephcott, L. L. Hechtlinger.

Constitution & By-Laws: Sol Glass, *Chairman*, 6414 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore 15, Md.; Chester A. Smeltzer, John D. Pope III.

Exhibitions: Henry Gates, *Chairman*, 189-04 64 Avenue, Fresh Meadows 65, N. Y.; Julian F. Gros, Mrs. Ethel B. McCoy, Thomas Morris.

Finance: Thomas F. Morris, *Chairman*, 19 West Drive, Larchmont, N. Y.; W. H. Kiefaber, 634 Woods Road, Dayton 9, Ohio; Julian F. Gros.

Journal: Julian Blanchard, *Chairman*, 1 Sheridan Square, New York 14, N. Y.; Joseph G. Reinis, Mrs. Rae D. Ehrenberg, Albert Higgins.

Publicity: David Lidman, *Chairman*, 390 West End Ave., New York 24, N. Y.; George W. Linn, Charles A. Lott.

Recruiting: Robert W. Lyman, *Chairman*, 100 Memorial Drive, Cambridge 42, Mass.; Fred L. Caposella, Vincent G. Greene, Fred Barovick, Alvero Bonilla-Lara, J. Santiago Rachitoff.

Queen Victoria on a Delaware Bank Note?

By Glenn B. Smedley

A DEALER friend insisted for some time that he had a bank note of an Eastern bank on which Queen Victoria was portrayed. It seemed too bizarre to be possible, although we have become accustomed to finding strange and contradictory products of the early bank note companies. Recently our friend made good by handing us the note, which is illustrated herewith. There she is—the good Queen in an oval frame at the lower right end of a \$3 note of the Citizens Bank, Middletown, Delaware, dated Nov. 1, 1859.



Remainder \$3 Bank of Clifton note, altered to Citizens Bank in Delaware. Notice signature of E. W. Lusk as on genuine note. Signature of J. B. McDowell, who was Cashier of the Citizens Bank, is evidently a forgery.

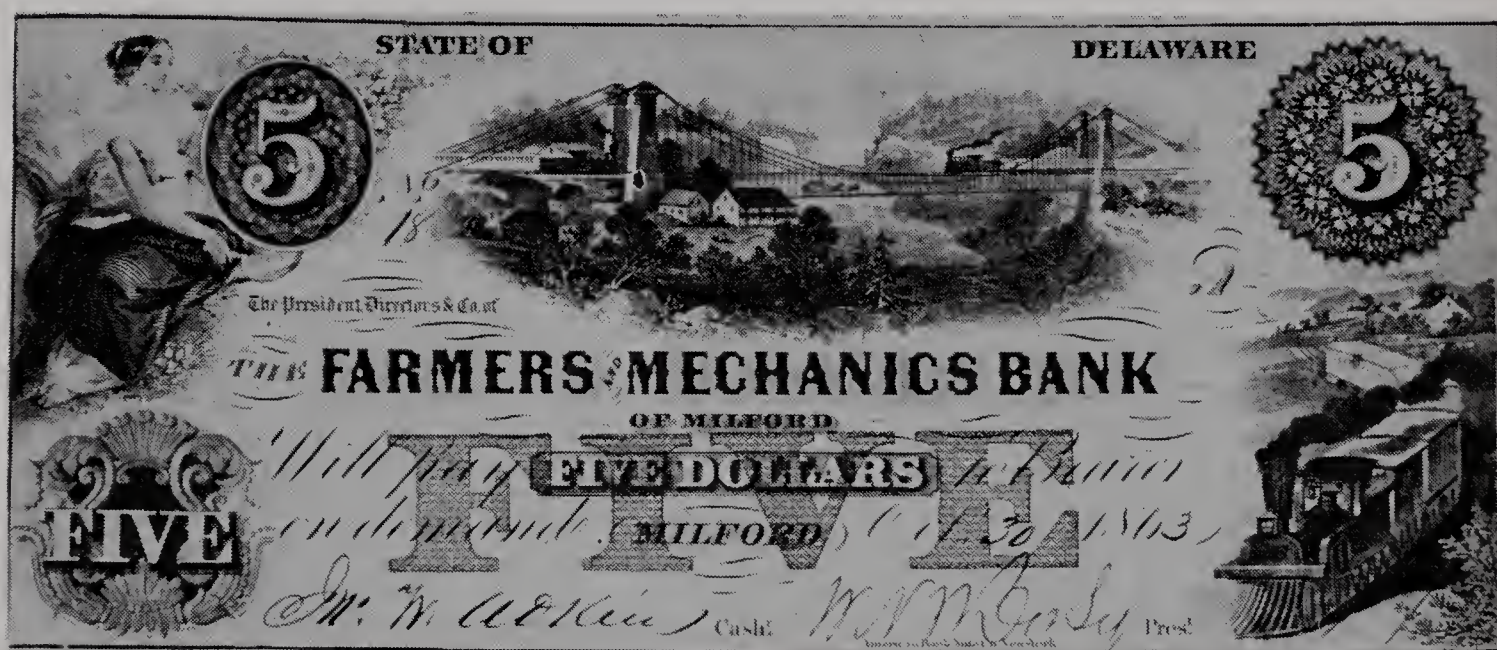
Our friend is not familiar or experienced enough with bank notes to be suspicious of their authenticity. When this note left the American Bank Note Company's press, it was a very attractive product for the Bank of Clifton, Province of Canada, as illustrated by one of the original notes. (Clifton was later renamed Niagara Falls, and is in Ontario, Canada.)



Genuine \$3 Bank of Clifton (Canada) note. "Remainder" notes of this bank bear only E. W. Lusk's signature.

This Citizens Bank note is as phony as the proverbial \$3 bill, not because of the denomination, but because it was hand-altered from one bank to another. Evidence of this can be seen by comparing the altered parts of this note with the original note. Remnants of letters in "PROVINCE" are visible, as is the area of erasure following "DELAWARE." "CITIZENS BANK" is poorly lettered, and a part of the "R" in the large over-printed "THREE" was removed in erasing "CLIFTON" at the lower center of the note. The lower edge was cut off to remove the statement "INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT."

The accompanying illustration of a genuine \$5 note of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Milford, Delaware, may be indicative of the cleverness of the one who produced the phony Middletown note. Since these notes feature the same suspension bridge vignette and similar \$5 counter to right as on the Bank of Clifton note.



Genuine \$5 Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Milford, Delaware, note. Notice the same suspension bridge vignette and similar \$5 counter to right as on the Bank of Clifton note.

vignette, and the two Delaware towns are less than 45 miles apart, the altered \$3 note would have a familiar appearance to people in the area and so would pass more readily than a note with a different semblance. Also, the seal type "counters" in the upper right corner of the two notes are of quite similar design.

According to *Canadian Banks and Bank-Notes*, by C. S. Howard, the Bank of Clifton was opened in 1858 and closed in 1863. An undated supplement to *The Descriptive Register of Genuine Bank Notes*, published by Gwynne & Day, Bankers, New York, 1860, describes the \$3 note of the Citizens' Bank, Middletown, Delaware, as follows: "in the center, two females seated, cattle and factory in the distance. Right end, oval picture of a girl holding a hen and chickens; 3 above. Left end oval portrait of a girl; 3 above." It also describes \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20 notes of this bank, but none of these bear any resemblance to the altered \$3 note illustrated here.

Hodges' New Bank Note Safe Guard, by Daniel M. Hodges, Banker, New York, 1861, gives descriptions similar to Gwynne & Day's of the notes of the Citizens' Bank. It also includes the Citizens' Bank in a list of banks whose notes could be redeemed at par in Philadelphia, indicating that this was a sound and reputable bank. Although the title page of Hodges' book boasts that it embraces "every genuine note issued in the United States and Canada," it does not list the bank of Clifton.

Petersons' Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List, dated October 15, 1863, also lists the Citizens' Bank notes at par and gives this terse warning: "3s, altered—vig. suspension bridge and river scene." Evidently our note is not the work of a prankster, nor was it unique around 1863. Any reader knowing of one of these alterations would do the writer a favor by permitting a comparison of it with the one illustrated herein.

Counterfeiting paper money (and to a much lesser extent, raising the denomination of legitimate notes) has never been repressed completely, so this crime is rather well known. However, altering notes from one bank to another offered no inducements after redemption of our paper money ceased to be the obligation solely of the issuing bank; hence, the practice is little known today except to banking historians and note collectors.

When a bank which had issued notes failed or was in doubtful condition, its notes became worthless or greatly devalued. Such notes could be obtained at very little cost, and unfortunately were all too plentiful. But if a worthless note could be altered to appear to have been issued by a solvent bank, it might be passable at par or at a small discount.

As pointed out at considerable length by W. L. Ormsby in his 1852 book which was reprinted in *THE ESSAY-PROOF JOURNAL* (Nos. 53-58), the lack of uniformity of bank notes and the "patchwork" system of producing them made the passing of altered, counterfeit and spurious notes relatively easy. Collectors of bank notes can detect hand altered notes by careful inspection, especially of the bank name and location. Areas of erasure of the original lettering usually show, and the substituted hand lettering is almost always noticeably inferior. Notes printed from plates which had been altered are not so readily spotted, and usually are discovered only by comparing and studying notes which are similar except for the bank name and/or location.

The subject of altered bank notes is far too lengthy to be covered completely in a single article, nor was it our intention to do more than report our unusual find. Those who wish to pursue further the subject of altered, counterfeit, and spurious notes will find the following quite enlightening:

Ormsby, W. L., *Bank Note Engraving* (incomplete title), 1852, reprinted in *THE ESSAY-PROOF JOURNAL*, Nos. 53-58, 1957 and 1958.

Dillistin, William H., *Bank Note Reporters and Counterfeit Detectors, 1826-1866*, Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 114, The American Numismatic Society, 1949.

Dillistin, William H., *Altered Notes of The Southern Bank of Georgia at Bainbridge*, Vol. 72, No. 1, *The Numismatist*.

Thanks to Messrs. D. O. Barrett, Julian Blanchard, and W. H. Dillistin for their advice and help.

Charles Wilfrid Buckenham Haworth

WILFRID HAWORTH, twice editor of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, succumbed Jan. 7, 1960. He was sixty-eight years of age. The following is adapted from A. L. Pemberton's Comment in *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*:

Charles Wilfrid Buckenham Haworth was born on November 1st, 1891, at Dewsbury, Yorks. He was educated at Kings School, Canterbury, King Edward VI Grammar School, Chelmsford, Weymouth College and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he took his degree with honours in Maths and Theology in 1915. He served with the Manchester Regiment from 1915 to 1920, was wounded at Belville Wood during the Battle of the Somme in 1916 and was invalided out in 1920.

He first became editor of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* in July 1920 and occupied the editorial chair until December 1925. It was not until January 1951 that he began his second period as editor. For some years he was editor of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, and later conducted a column for juniors in the same paper.

It was during his service in the Army that his interest in stamps started. In 1919 he wrote a book on Chile which is still an authoritative work. At this time he was friendly with Mr. Fred J. Melville and a member of the Junior Philatelic Society, an association which caused him to take a life-long interest in the junior collector. It is fitting that at the Philatelic Congress last year he was awarded the newly-instituted Congress Medal for his work in this connection, and that he should be its first recipient.

Continued on next page

Eugene Zotow

Designer & Engraver

By George W. Caldwell

THIS artist was born September 31, 1881, in Charkow, Ukraine. His father was an artist painter and a member of the Royal Academy of St. Petersburg. His mother, likewise a painter, was an Honor member of that academy.

In 1901 Zotow pursued his studies in the Moskow School of Architecture, Sculpture & Painting. Six years later he entered the Royal Academy at St. Petersburg where he studied painting under Franz Roubaud formerly of Munich, Bavaria, and engraving under Professor Mathé. In 1910 three of his paintings were exhibited in this academy. Later he was engaged as an engraver by the St. Petersburg State Printing Plant.

On the outbreak of the Bolshevist Revolution in 1917, Zotow returned to his home in the Ukraine. The St. Petersburg Academy in 1918 conferred on him the title of Professor.

For some years, starting in 1921, this great artist toured Europe as a free-lance painter and engraver. Settling in Vaduz, Liechtenstein, temporarily, he designed and/or engraved several issues for that principality. The first of these was the 3-value issue of May 29, 1939 (Scott's A94) commemorating the Coronation of Prince Francis Joseph II. He engraved the original die. The next was the 10 Francs value (Scott's A108) of the regular series of July 7, 1941, for which he used the design drawn by Johannes Troyer.

On April 22, 1942 Liechtenstein issued a 5-design 5-value series commemorating the separation of that principality from the House of Montfort (Scott's A113-117). Zotow designed and engraved these.

In 1943, he collaborated with Troyer in preparing the designs for the rotogravure printing of the September 6, 1943 issue (Scott's A129-132) commemorating the completion of the Binnen Canals. Zotow drew the vignettes and Troyer, the frames. This was the last issue of Liechtenstein credited to Zotow. One presumes this artist did similar work for other governments, but of this we have no information.

Charles Wilfrid Buckenham Haworth (Continued from Preceding Page)

From 1921-1937 he worked for the United Services Fund, when he retired and took up nursery gardening. In 1940 he joined the Royal Army Service Corps with the rank of Captain until 1946, when he joined U. N. R. A. and went to Greece.

Wilfrid was an omnivorous reader, and his varied interests included the Theatre and music. His cheerfulness and charming personality will be greatly missed, not only at 50 Pall Mall but also at the many stamp gatherings which he attended.

(Editor's Note: Ian T. Hamilton has succeeded Mr. Haworth as editor of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*).

Back Numbers of The Essay-Proof Journal

are available upon application to

Kenneth Minuse, Secretary

1236 Grand Concourse, New York 56, New York

U. S. XX Century Essay Designs, Models and Proofs

By Sol Glass

(Continued from JOURNAL 63, page 139.)

Gardening-Horticulture Issue

Three Cents—Issued March 15, 1958



1100 E-A. Artist's Preliminary Sketch.
Bountiful Earth.



1100 E-B. Rejected Essay.
Bountiful Earth.



1100 E-C. Approved Model.
Bountiful Earth.

One Rejected Design.

Designer—Denver L. Gillen.

Modeler—Charles R. Chickering.

Engravers—Vignette, Charles A. Brooks.

Lettering and Numeral, John S. Edmondson.

Design Essayed January 30, 1958, to Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

Model Approved January 30, 1958, by Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

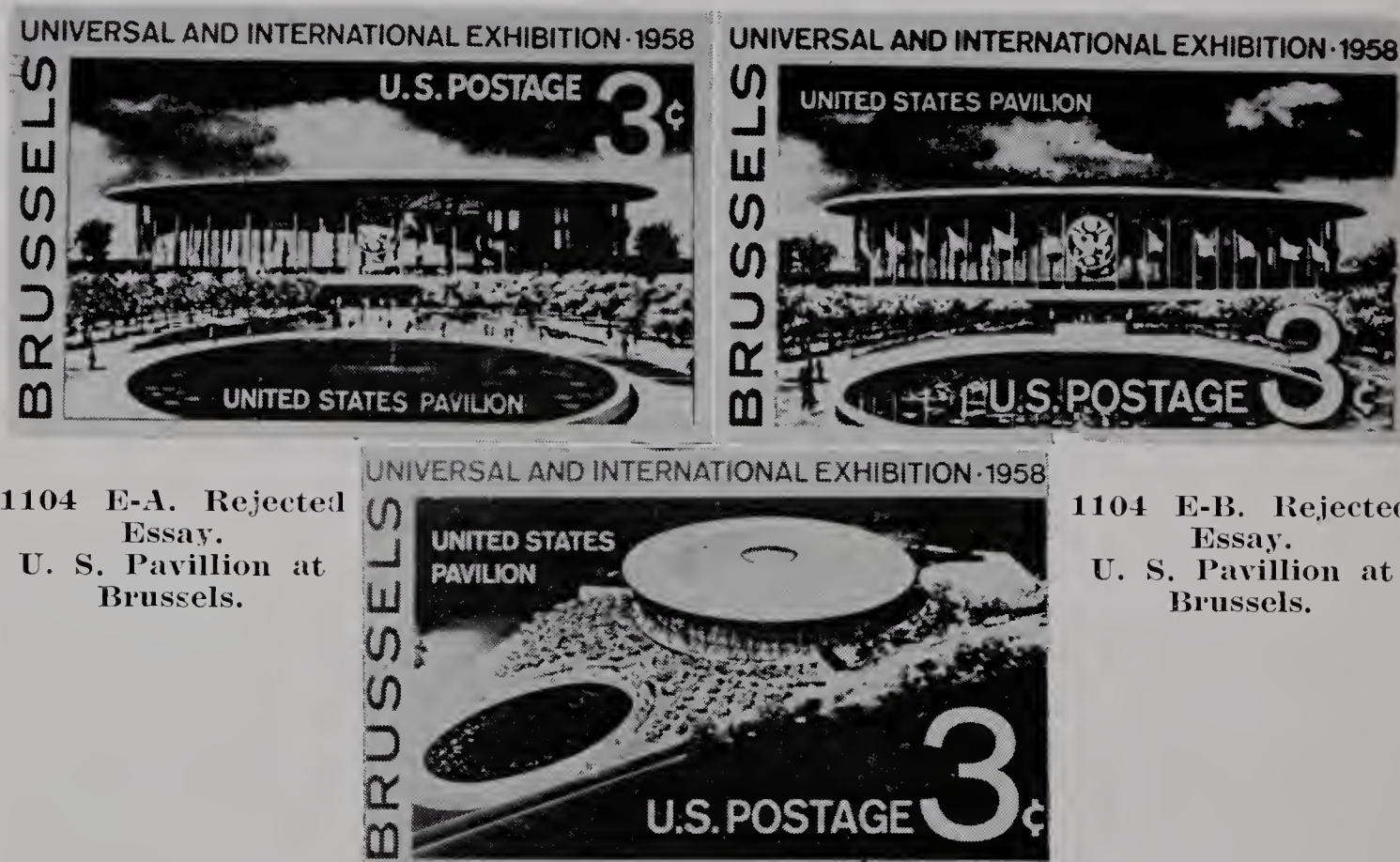
Die Proof Approved February 12, 1958, by Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

Source of Design

An original drawing by Denver L. Gillen, New Milford, Conn.

Brussels Exhibition Issue

Three Cents—Issued April 17, 1958



1104 E-A. Rejected
Essay.
U. S. Pavillion at
Brussels.

1104 E-B. Rejected
Essay.
U. S. Pavillion at
Brussels.

1104 E-C. Approved Model.
U. S. Pavillion at Brussels.

Two Rejected Designs.

Designer—Bradbury Thompson.

Modeler—Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.

Engravers—Vignette, Charles A. Brooks.

Lettering and Numeral, Reuben K. Barrick.

Design Essayed February 24, 1958, to Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

Model Approved February 25, 1958, by Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

Die Proof Approved March 7, 1958, by Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

Source of Design

An original Drawing by Bradbury Thompson, New York, N. Y.

Monroe Bicentennial Issue

Three Cents—Issued April 28, 1958

One Rejected Design.

Designer—Frank P. Conley.

Modeler—Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.

Engravers—Portrait and Ornamental, Charles A. Brooks.

Lettering and Numerals, John S. Edmondson.

Design Essayed March 6, 1958, to Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

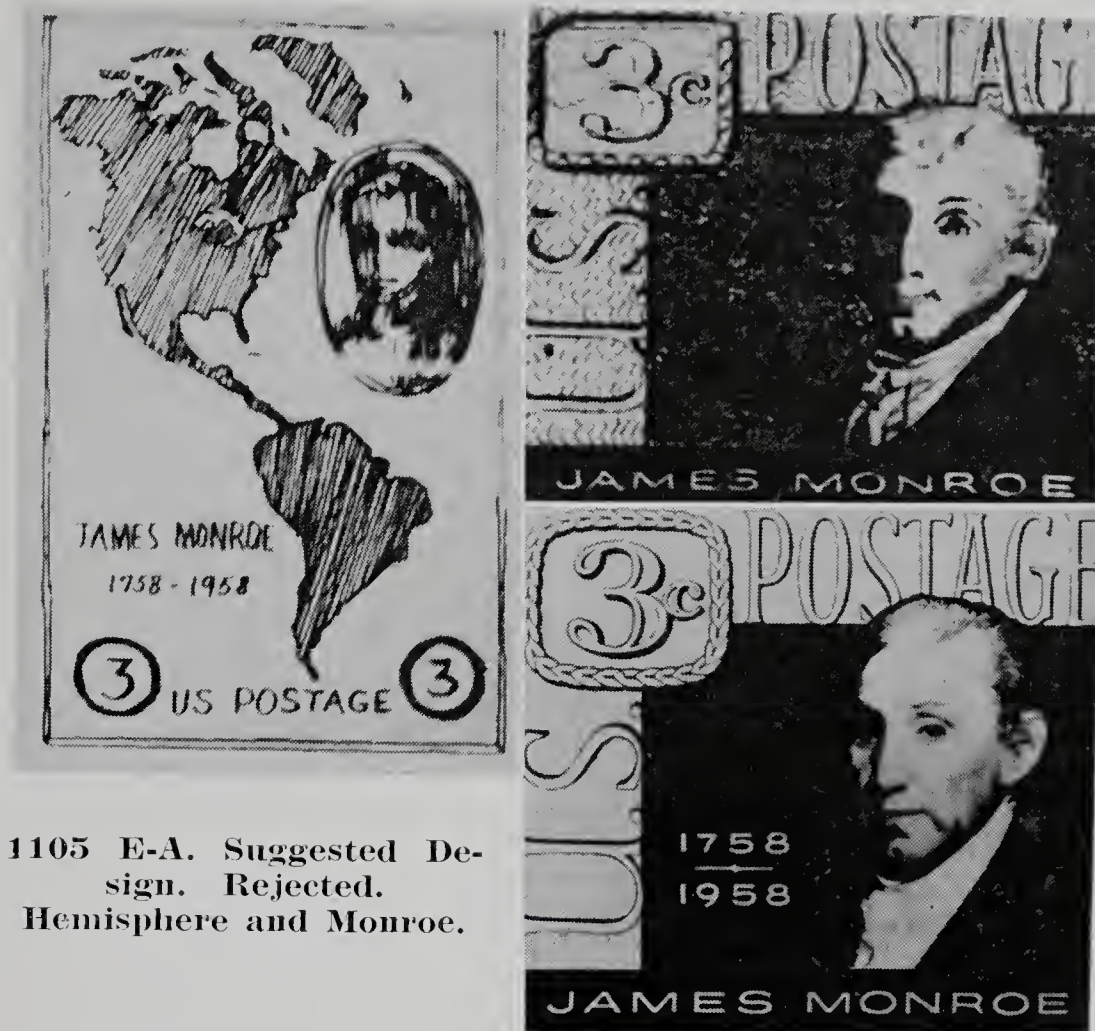
Model Approved March 7, 1958, by Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

Die Proof Approved March 19, 1958, by Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

Source of Design

An original drawing by Frank P. Conley, New York, N. Y.

**1105 E-B. Artist's Preliminary Sketch.
James Monroe.**



**1105 E-A. Suggested Design. Rejected.
Hemisphere and Monroe.**

**1105 E-C. Approved Model
James Monroe**

Minnesota Statehood Issue

Three Cents—Issued May 11, 1958



**1106 E-A. Rejected Essay
Minnesota Lakes and Pines.**

**1106 E-B. Approved Model
Minnesota Lakes and Pines.**

Designer—Homer Hill.

Modeler—Charles R. Chickering.

Engravers—Vignette, Matthew D. Fenton.

Lettering, Outline frame and Numerals, George A. Payne.

Design Essayed March 26, 1958 to Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

Model Approved March 28, 1958, by Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

Die Proof Approved April 16, 1958, by Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

Source of Design

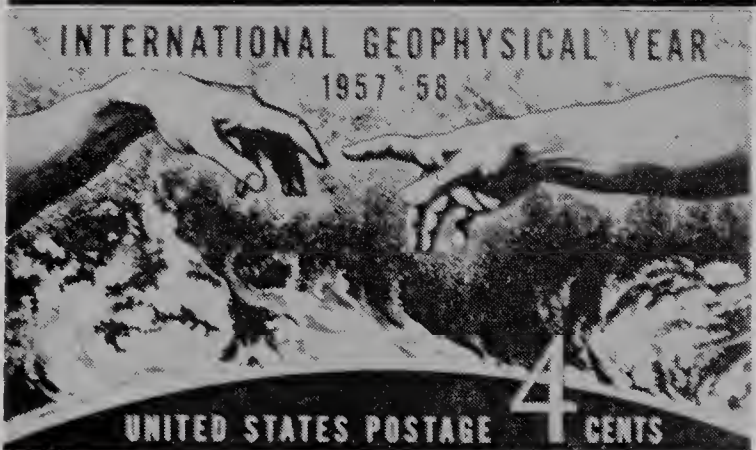
An original drawing by Homer Hill, Chatham, N. J.

Geophysical Year Issue

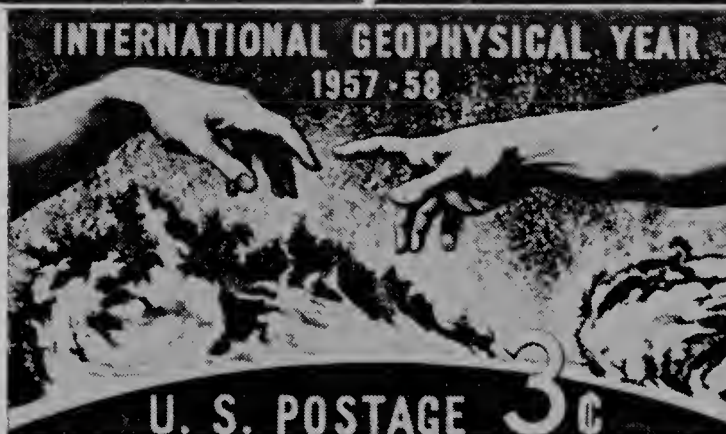
Three Cents—Issued May 31, 1958

1107 E-A. Rejected Essay
Solar Disc and Hands from Michelangelo's
"Creation of Adam".

1107 E-B. Rejected Essay
Solar Disc and Hands from Michelangelo's
"Creation of Adam".



1107 E-C. Rejected Essay.
Solar Disc and Hands from Michelangelo's
"Creation of Adam".



1107 E-D. Rejected Essay.
Solar disc and Hands from Michelangelo's
"Creation of Adam".

1108 E-E. Approved Model
Solar Disc and Hands from Michelangelo's
"Creation of Adam".

Four Rejected Designs.

Designer—Ervine Metzl.

Modelers—Charles R. Chickering and Wm. K. Schrage.

Engravers—Vignette, Richard M. Bower.

Lettering and Numerals, Robert J. Jones.

Design Essayed March 6, 1958, to Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

Model Approved March 7, 1958, by Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

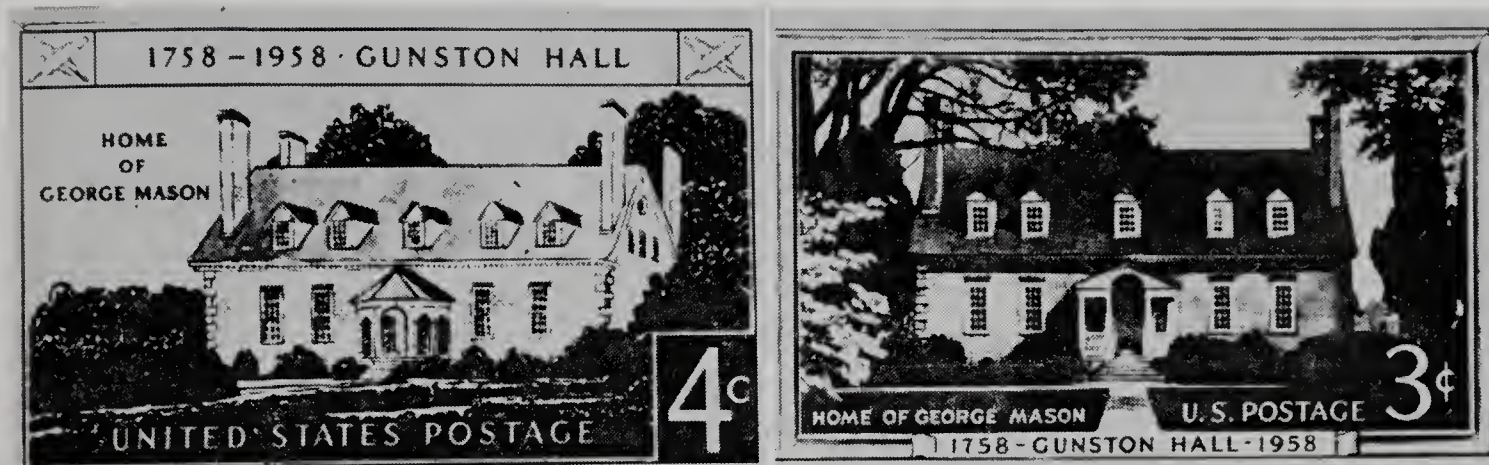
Die Proof Approved March 19, 1958, by Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

Source of Design

An original Drawing by Ervine Metztl, New York, N. Y.

Gunston Hall Issue

Three Cents—Issued June 12, 1958



**1108 E-A. Rejected
Essay.
Gunston Hall,
Virginia.**



**1108 E-B. Approved Model
Gunston Hall, Virginia**

**1108 E-B. Rejected
Essay.
Gunston Hall,
Virginia.**

Two Rejected Designs.

Designer—Rene Clarke.

Modeler—Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.

Engravers—Vignette and Ornamental, Matthew D. Fenton.

Lettering and Numerals, Robert J. Jones.

Design Essayed April 10, 1958, to Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

Model Approved April 10, 1958, by Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

Die Proof Approved May 6, 1958, by Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

Source of Design

An original drawing by Rene Clarke, Yonkers, N. Y.

To be continued

1960 Stamp Collectors' Annual

This ever popular annual—conceivably unique in concept—presents a wealth of philatelic knowledge within its 88 pages (19 of these are ads). It includes items such as Stamps and Postmarks of Modern Mongolia, Modern Malaya, Palestine Used Abroad, Perot of Bermuda, Currency Guide of the World, Early Days of the Swiss Airmail, and others. One cannot go wrong in spending 50 cents for this book, obtainable from Harris Publications Ltd., 27 Maiden Lane, Strand, London, W. C. 2, England.

G. W. C.

U. S. Stamp Designers & Engravers Tentative List

Compiled by S. Altmann, E. P. S. 25

(Continued from JOURNAL No. 61, page 27)

Designer	Vignette Engraver	Letter Engraver	Frame Engraver
----------	-------------------	-----------------	----------------

1958 Noah Webster (Famous Americans)

4c C. R. Chickering	A. W. Dintaman	G. L. Huber	G. L. Huber
---------------------	----------------	-------------	-------------

1958 Forest Conservation

4c R. Wendelin	C. A. Brooks	G. L. Huber	
----------------	--------------	-------------	--

1958 Fort Duquesne Bi-Centennial

4c W. H. Buckley & D. Gorsline (modeled by V. McCloskey)	C. A. Brooks	G. A. Payne	
---	--------------	-------------	--

1958 John Hay (1954-55-56 regular issue)

15c C. R. Chickering (frame) V. McCloskey (central subject & lettering)	A. W. Dintaman	G. A. Payne	A. W. Dintaman
---	----------------	-------------	----------------

1959 Lincoln Sesquicentennial

1c E. Metzl (modeled by R. L. Miller)	R. M. Bower	G. L. Huber	
---	-------------	-------------	--

1959 Lincoln Sesquicentennial

3c E. Metzl (no model was made)	A. W. Dintaman	Howard F. Sharpless	
------------------------------------	----------------	---------------------	--

A photograph of a stamp design also by Metzl and a photograph picturing the sculptured head of Lincoln by G. Borglum, done in marble in 1906 was used.

1959 Lincoln Sesquicentennial

4c E. Metzl (modeled by C. R. Chickering)	C. A. Brooks	G. L. Huber	
---	--------------	-------------	--

1959 Oregon Statehood Centennial

4c R. Hallock	C. A. Brooks	J. S. Edmondson	
---------------	--------------	-----------------	--

1959 Jose Martin (Champion of Liberty)

4c Copeland, Metzl & Buckley (modeled by W. K. Schrage)	M. D. Fenton	J. S. Edmondson	
--	--------------	-----------------	--

8c Copeland, Metzl & Buckley (modeled by W. K. Schrage)	M. D. Fenton	J. S. Edmondson	
--	--------------	-----------------	--

Fenton engraved the portrait, torch, spray of leaves & Ribbon: Edmondson engraved lettering & Numerals.

Designer	Vignette Engraver	Letter Engraver	Frame Engraver
----------	-------------------	-----------------	----------------

1959 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Tenth Anniversary)

4c S. Dohanos (modeled by W. K. Schrage)	R. K. Barrick	R. K. Barrick	R. K. Barrick
--	---------------	---------------	---------------

1959 Polar Explorations

4c Geo. Samerjan (modeled by R. L. Miller)	C. A. Brooks	J. S. Edmondson	
--	--------------	-----------------	--

1959 World Peace Through World Trade

8c Robt. Baker (modeled by V. McCloskey)	M. D. Fenton (globe & spray)	R. J. Jones	
--	---------------------------------	-------------	--

1959 Silver Centennial

4c R. L. Miller (central subject) W. K. Schrage (lettering)	C. A. Brooks	R. J. Jones	
--	--------------	-------------	--

1959 St. Lawrence Seaway Opening

4c Modeled by C. R. Chickering	R. M. Bower	G. A. Payne	
-----------------------------------	-------------	-------------	--

Canadian Artists A. L. Pollock and Gerald Trottier and American artists Wm. H. Buckley, A. J. Copeland & E. Metzl were responsible for the design.

1959 49 Star Flag

4c Stevan Dohanos (modeled by W. K. Schrage)	C. A. Brooks	R. K. Barrick	
--	--------------	---------------	--

1959 Benjamin Harrison

12c V. S. McCloskey (central subject) & lettering) C. R. Chickering (the frame)	R. M. Bower	C. A. Smith	C. A. Smith
---	-------------	-------------	-------------

1959 Bunker Hill

2½c R. L. Miller	A. W. Dintaman	J. S. Edmondson	
------------------	----------------	-----------------	--

1959 Soil Conservation

4c Walter Horten (modeled by W. K. Schrage)	R. M. Bower	G. L. Huber	
---	-------------	-------------	--

1959 The Hermitage

4½c C. R. Chickering	M. D. Fenton	G. A. Payne	
----------------------	--------------	-------------	--

1959 Petroleum Industry

4c Modeled by V. McCloskey	A. W. Dintaman	H. F. Sharpless	
-------------------------------	----------------	-----------------	--

The stamp was based on a central subject and a photograph of a sheet of lettering provided by Robert Foster.

1959 Dental Health

4c Chas. H. Carter	M. D. Fenton	G. L. Huber	
--------------------	--------------	-------------	--

Designer	Vignette Engraver	Letter Engraver	Frame Engraver
1959 Ernest Reuter (Champion of Liberty)			
4c Copeland, Metzl & Buckley (modeled by C. R. Chickering)	R. M. Bower (inc. leaves & ribbon)	H. F. Sharpless	
8c Copeland, Metzl & Buckley (modeled by C. R. Chickering)	R. M. Bower (inc. leaves & ribbon)	H. F. Sharpless	
1959 Ephraim McDowell (Famous Americans)			
4c C. R. Chickering	C. A. Brooks	G. A. Payne	G. A. Payne
1957 U. S. Air Force			
6c Alex Nagy	A. W. Dintaman	G. A. Payne	
1959 Alaska Statehood			
7c R. C. Lockwood (modeled by V. McCloskey)	C. A. Brooks	R. J. Jones	
1959 Balloon Jupiter			
7c Austin Briggs (modeled by W. K. Schrage)	Entire design engraved by R. J. Jones		
1959 Hawaii Statehood			
7c Jos. Feher (modeled by C. R. Chickering)	C. A. Brooks	"Name of Island by Wm. R. Burnell other lettering by G. A. Payne	
1959 Pan-American Games, Chicago			
10c S. H. Ermoyan (modeled by W. K. Schrage)	M. D. Fenton	R. J. Jones	
1959 Regular issue			
15c Herb Lubalin	R. M. Bower	Geo. L. Huber	
10c Herb Lubalin	R. M. Bower	Geo. L. Huber	
25c Herb Lubalin	R. M. Bower	Geo. L. Huber	
These stamps were based on a design by Herb Lubalin, and cooperating were Joseph Lomberdero (illustrations) and John Pistilli (lettering).			
1958 Air Mail Postal Cards			
5c E. R. Grove (modeled by V. S. McCloskey)	M. D. Fenton	A. W. Christianson "the lettering "Air Mail" R. J. Jones "lettering & numerals"	
1958 (Air Mail stamp for Postal Cards)			
5c (modeled by V. S. McCloskey)	Wm. O. Marks	R. K. Barrick (lettering) C. A. Smith (Numerals)	

To be continued

U. S. POSTAL CARD ESSAYS AND PROOFS

A Historical Catalog of U. S. STAMP ESSAYS & PROOFS

By George C. Slawson

(Essay and Proof Numbers are based on Scott's U. S. Catalogue.)

(Continued from JOURNAL No. 65, page 40.)

Addenda

JOURNAL No. 40, page 211: insert after **UX15E-Ap**;

UX15E-Aq. Die essay with one unfinished eye and eyebrow.

"November 1897" in ink on lower back.

On glazed white cardboard .015" thick, about 172 x 115 mm. (1 known)

69 o/5 black

JOURNAL No. 40, page 220; insert after **UX18E-Be**;

UX18Pa. Typograph of the complete design. Printed at the bottom is "Proof McKinley Postal Card."

On 17 g/2 dull v. faint o-yellow card .010" thick, 140 x 83 mm.

69 o/5 black

Issued Cards

July, 1902.

UX18-A. On 17 g/2 dull v. faint o-yellow card .010" to .011" thick, with distance from extreme left to extreme right of design being about 126 mm. (flat plate)

69 o/5 black

UX18-B. On 17 f/1 dim faint o-yellow card .010" to .011" thick, with distance from extreme left to extreme right of design about 126 mm. (flat plate)

69 o/5 black

UX18-C. On 17 g/2 dull v. faint o-yellow card .010" to .011" thick, with distance from extreme left to extreme right of design being about 127 mm. (rotary press)

69 o/5 black

UX18-D. On 17 f/1 dim faint o-yellow card .010" to .011" thick, with distance from extreme left to extreme right of design being about 127mm. (rotary press)

69 o/5 black

JOURNAL No. 62, page 96: insert after **UY1E-Ib**;

UY1E-Ic. Similar to **a**, except words TEAR OFF COMMUNICATION, AND WRITE REPLY ON BACK OF ENCLOSED CARD. appear above instead of below the row of perforations.

69 o/5 black (very rare)

The First International Reply Cards

Although the dies for the first international reply cards were ordered at the same time as those for the first domestic reply cards in May 1892, the cards were not printed and made available to the public until March 1, 1893. In May 1892 Miscellaneous Die number 3869 was made by George U. Rose Jr. This was not a complete postal card die

but consisted merely of various disjointed bits of lettering which could be transferred by roll as needed for use in making other dies. Included in the lettering were: "POSTAL CARD WITH PAID REPLY * Carte Postale avec Réponse Payée", "REPLY POSTAL CARD * Carte Postale Réponse", "DETACH ANNEXED CARD / FOR ANSWER."¹ By taking the appropriate portions of the lettering from this die (the first and third parts) and by using the vignette, inscription and much of the border from Miscellaneous Die number 2608 as originally engraved in 1879 by Anton (Anthony) C. Pacquet for use in the first international single card (UX6), a new die, Miscellaneous Die number 3870 was produced during May to August 1892 as the message half of the new international reply card. To these basic portions was added an entirely new frame around the stamp, together with such work as was necessary to join the portions transferred by the various transfer rolls. The records of the Bureau no longer show just who did each portion of the transfers or the new engraving, but the Bureau's index card applicable to this particular die shows each of the following did part of the work: Edward M. Hall, Edwin G. Rose, George U. Rose Jr., William F. Lutz and David M. Cooper. During the same months in 1892 Miscellaneous Die number 3871 was produced for the reply half of the same card, utilizing much of the work used on the message half, although utilizing different lettering from Miscellaneous Die number 3869. This die also required an entirely new frame around the stamp, and again the detailed records are no longer available in the Bureau, although it is known the following engravers had some part either in the transfers or the new engraving: George U. Rose Jr., Edwin G. Rose, David M. Cooper, William F. Lutz and Edward E. Myers.

Although the dies were completed in August 1892 it was decided by Postmaster General Wanamaker that the international reply card would not go into production until after the domestic reply cards were issued. Whether or not the fiasco in connection with letting the contract for the domestic reply cards (UY1) had any especial bearing on this decision is unknown. Certainly there was no public fanfare connected with the letting of the contract covering these cards, the printing of which was entrusted to Albert Daggett even though he was reaching a point in his relations with the Post Office Department where he was about to be relieved of his contract and the production of the postal cards turned over to Wilkinson Bros. & Co. to complete Daggett's contract.²

It had already been decided on the basis of cost that these cards would be issued in blue ink, although the Post Office Department was still desirous of having a more distinctive color for the reply cards to distinguish them from the single cards. Having already been through this entire subject only a few months before there was only a very limited approach to trial colors, and as far as is known only two trial color cards were produced. One of these was in the regular blue color approved for the international single card (UX6), and the other in a black-blue, being the same blue ink with an admixture of black ink. This latter card is distinctive and can be easily recognized, but the blue, being in the approved color, is not readily subject to identification. However, there is in existence one of the blue cards on which the stamps have been defaced by a rubber stamp comprising three parallel lines. Although definite proof is lacking that this is in reality the second of the two trial color cards it has been so considered for a number of years. It is so listed here, primarily because if incorrect there seems to be no other reason for so defacing the stamps. This is admittedly negative reasoning and may well be proved incorrect at some future date.

¹ This latter wording was also used on Miscellaneous Die number 3874, the message half of UY1.

² Wilkinson Bros. & Co. were the suppliers of card stock to Albert Daggett. Both plants were located in Birmingham, Conn., only a few rods from each other. When Daggett was relieved of his contract, Wilkinson Bros. & Co. arranged to rent the building and machinery from Daggett and thereafter both supplied and printed the cards.

Trial Color Cards

UY2TC. a. On 17f/1 dim faint o-yellow card .010" thick, size 140 x 178 mm. overall, with the message and reply cards printed on opposite ends and opposite sides of the card in such a manner that when folded the top of each card is nearest the fold. Printers roulette 12 applied at the fold line on the message side. Both stamps defaced by a rubber stamp using purple ink and consisting of three parallel lines spaced approximately 2 mm. apart, each being approximately 21 mm. long.

45 m/0 dusky b-g-blue (dark blue) (1 reported)

b. Similar to a, but without the rubber stamp marks on either side.

45 m/3 dingy dusky b-g-blue (black-blue) (1 reported)

Specimen Cards

UY2S-E. On 17 g/2 dull v. faint o-yellow card .010" thick, 140 x 178 mm. overall, with both the message and reply cards bearing a blue-black rubber handstamp "Specimen", 11 x 2 mm. (Scott, Type "E"), below the stamp.

45 m/0 dusky b-g-blue (dark blue)

UY2S-Q. On 17 g/2 dull v. faint o-yellow card .010" thick, 140 x 178 mm. overall, with both the message and reply cards bearing UNIVERSAL / POSTAL CONGRESS (Scott, Type Q) in two lines printed in black across the face of the stamp.

45 m/0 dusky b-g-blue (dark blue)

Issued Cards

UY2-A. On 17 f/1 dim faint o-yellow card .010" to .011" thick, 140 x 178 mm. overall, with printers roulette 12 applied from the message side.

45 1/1 dim v. dark b-g-blue (the so-called "blue" shade)³

45 m/0 dusky b-g-blue (the so-called "dark blue" shade)³

(Two noticeable errors in printing are known: the first having the message card printed on both sides of the message half and the reply card blank; the second having the message card blank and the reply card printed on both sides of the reply half.) (1 copy of each reported)

UY2-B. Similar to A, but on 17 g/2 dull v. faint o-yellow card and with printers roulette 9 applied from the message side.⁴

45 1/1 dim v. dark b-g-blue (the so-called "blue" shade)

45 m/0 dusky b-g-blue (the so-called "dark blue" shade)

The Reply Card Issue of 1898 – UY3

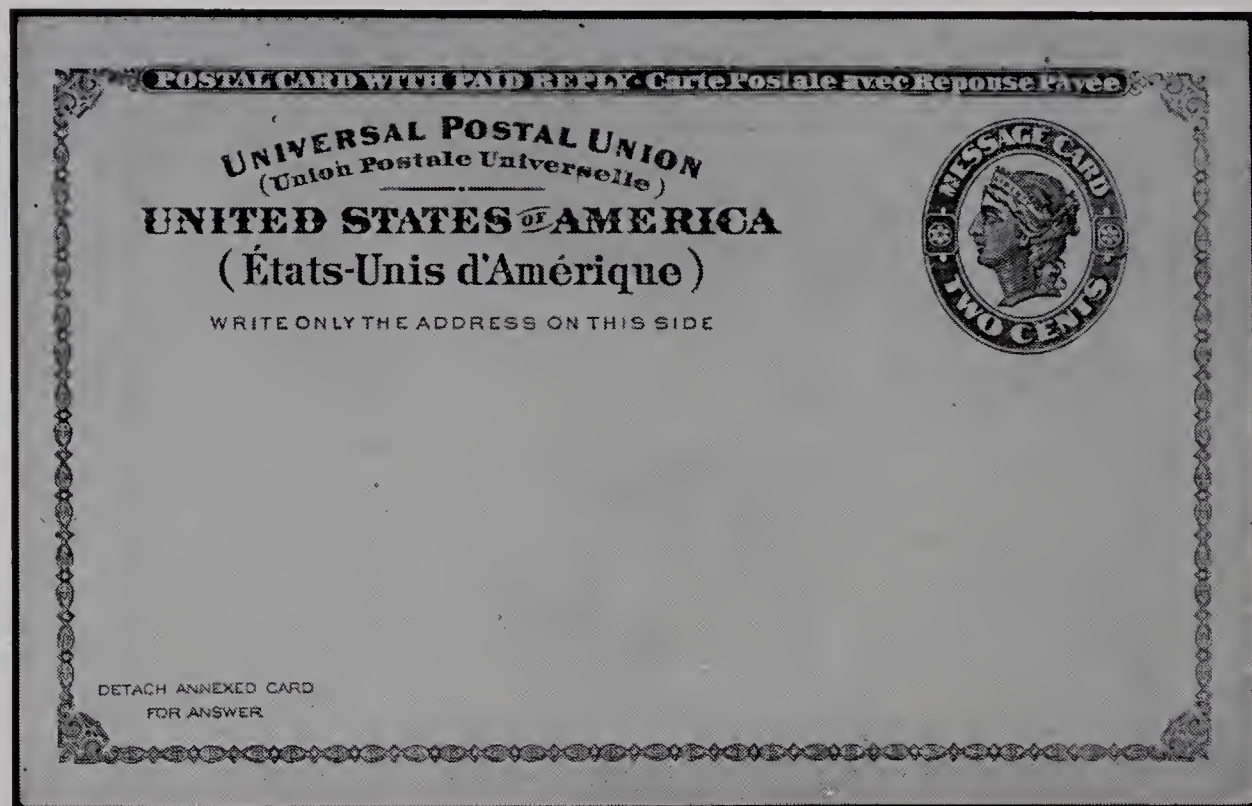
The Post Office Department had received protests not only from Albert Daggett, but also from C. C. Woolworth (who held the contract for producing postal cards from January 1, 1894 until January 24, 1897)⁵ that in a high speed operation involving the printing of millions of cards it was extremely difficult to maintain perfect register and have the ornamental border properly centered on both sides of each card.⁶ The department also received protests from various individuals whose esthetic sensibilities were offended

³ These cards vary from a very smooth texture cardstock to a very rough texture. Wilkinson Bros. & Co. for a time experienced great difficulty in maintaining a regular run of cardstock. At one time the cardstock became so poor that the Post Office Department required Daggett to temporarily obtain his cardstock from a different source, and for a brief period until Wilkinson Bros. & Co. were able to overcome mechanical difficulties cardstock was obtained from the Russell Paper Co. of Lawrence, Mass.

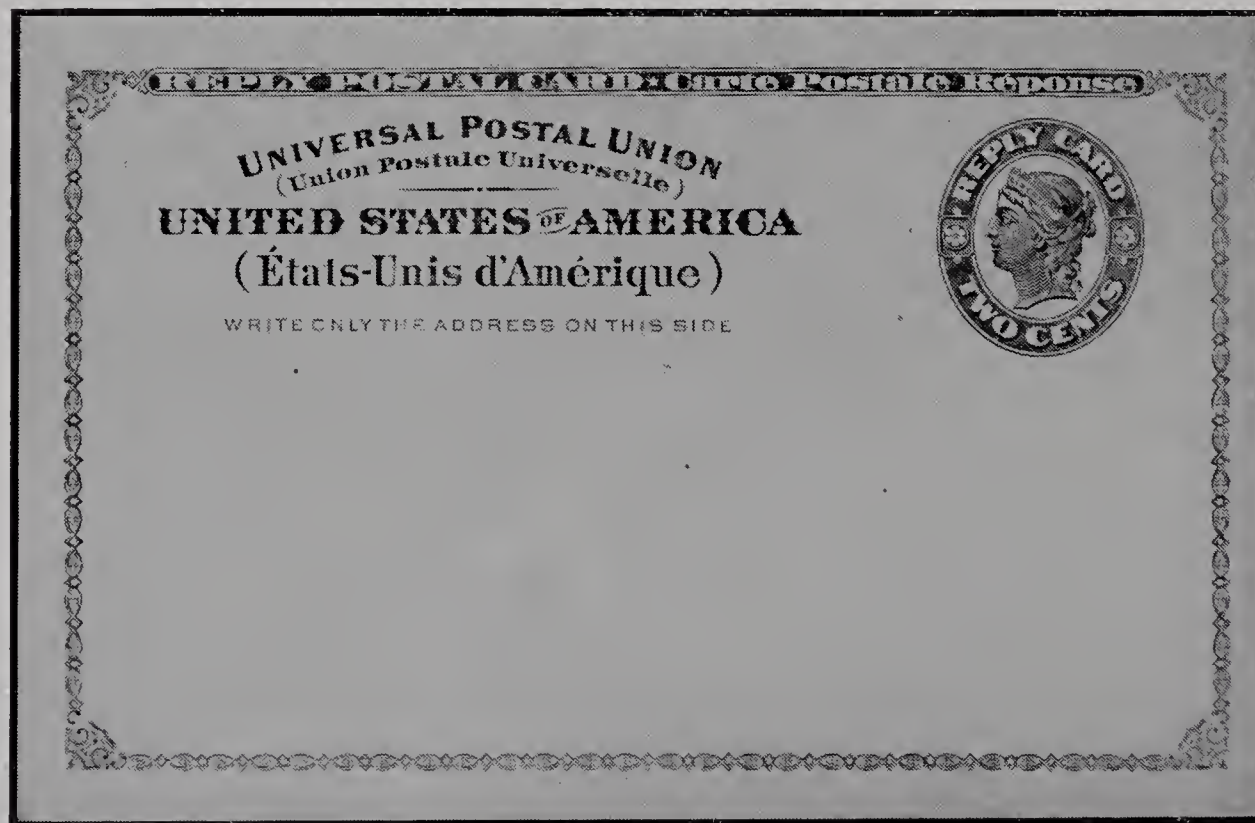
⁴ The method and size of the roulette had a tendency to vary not only from printing contractor to printing contractor, most of whom used different types of presses, but also sometimes varied for no especial reason other than the convenience of the pressman. There were no exact specifications covering this detail.

⁵ This contract, scheduled to expire December 31, 1897, was canceled earlier due to the death of Mr. Woolworth.

⁶ No especial protest was made concerning the borders on UY2, the international reply card, since this was a comparatively small selling item with limited and irregular press time never requiring high speed production.



UY2m
(Message Half)



UY2r
(Reply Half)

by off-centered borders. Finally, during the early summer of 1898 the Post Office Department displayed a willingness to permit Mr. Daggett to illustrate a solution which he insisted could be accomplished without involving a cent of cost to the Department. Using a single message card plate, and a single reply card plate he printed them both, one directly above the other, first as the subject plates actually were, each with border. Then he made additional prints with the border portion carefully masked, although it shows distinctly as uncolored indentations. These two forms of illustrations were submitted to the Post Office Department to show how the cards would look if the borders were eliminated. The work of burnishing off the borders Daggett offered to do at his own expense, explaining naively that in due time the cost of this work would be made up

by the savings in ink used. What he did not bother to mention was that he also hoped by this method to rid himself of an enormous number of Departmental letters criticizing the quality of his workmanship, almost all of which were the result of various citizens (and hence voters) complaining to the Department about the centering of the border.

After two months of consideration, the Post Office Department consented to the removal of the ornamental border, and this was done without further delay. At the same time the overall size of the card was reduced vertically. However, maintaining his reputation for shoddy workmanship, one of the plates not only had the border burnished off, but also the instructions on the message card reading DETACH ANNEXED CARD / FOR ANSWER. Cards were printed using this defective subject plate until the error was noted and a different subject plate substituted. With the need for extraordinarily careful supervision in an effort to have the borders reasonably well centered eliminated, there took place an assortment of different errors, all of which slipped by what must have been somewhat haphazard inspection. But in fairness to Mr. Daggett, it must be mentioned that this condition may be partially due to the inexperience of the workers at Rumford Falls, Maine, where the plant had removed after starting the contract the year before at Piedmont, W. Va.⁷ In accordance with the usual practice, these new UY3 cards were not issued until the stock of the prior UY1 cards were exhausted, with the result that the earliest recorded use seems to be in the first half of September, 1898.

UY3 Essays

June 1898.

UY3E-A. On 17 g/2 dull v. faint o-yellow glazed paper .005" thick, size approximately 158 x 242 mm. overall (vary slightly, one from another), with UY1 message card plate set above UY1 reply card plate and printed simultaneously.

69 o/5 black (rare)

UY3E-B. Similar to A, but with border portions around both message and reply cards masked out so no inking has taken place, although the indentations on the paper stock made by pressure of the border sections are clearly visible.

69 o/5 black (rare)

August 1898 (Earliest recorded usage: September 1898)

UY3-A. On 17 f/1 dim faint o-yellow card, .010" to .011" thick, 140 x 166 mm. overall, with printers roulette 9 ½ applied from the message side.

69 o/5 black

UY3-B. Similar to A, but with DETACH ANNEXED CARD / FOR ANSWER omitted from lower left of message card.

69 o/5 black (very scarce)

UY3-C. Similar to A, but with printers roulette 9 ½ applied from the reply side.

69 o/5 black

UY3-D. On 17 g/2 dull v. faint o-yellow card, .010" to .011" thick, 140 x 166 mm. overall, with printers roulette 11 applied from the message side.

69 o/5 black

The following printing errors are also known:

Message card normal, reply card blank (very scarce)

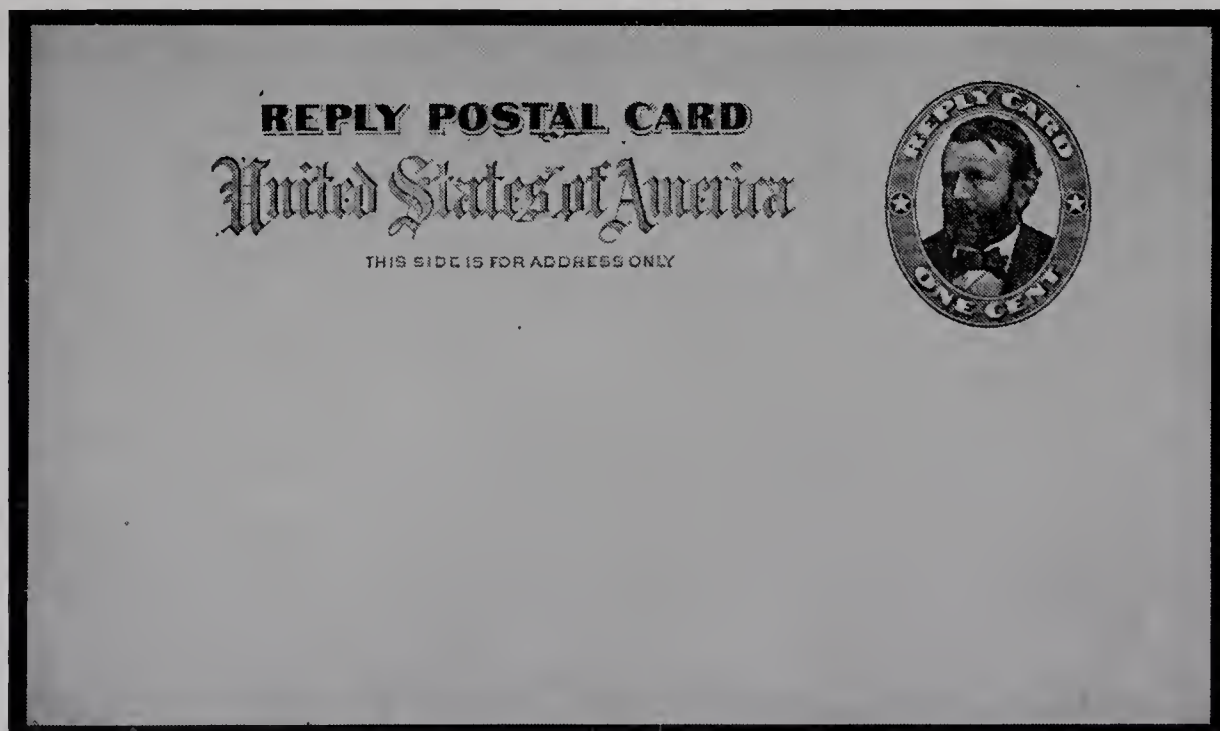
Message card printed both sides, reply card blank (rare)

⁷ When Mr. Daggett failed to obtain the contract for the four year period starting January 1, 1894, he was out of the printing business since he had no other printing contracts. There was therefore no useful purpose to be served in making mortgage payments of interest or principal on the plant at Birmingham, Conn. When the opportunity presented to take over Mr. Woolworth's contract, he entered a new contract for just under four years (January 25, 1897-December 31, 1901) using a plant he rented at Piedmont, W. Va., until he could settle on a new plant later established at Rumford Falls, Maine. (Contract should have started January 1, 1897 but difficulties at Piedmont delayed start until the 25th).

What Is It?



Back in the late eighteen nineties Adolph Lohmeyer, of Baltimore, the outstanding authority on U. S. postal cards of his day, acquired a most unusual unsevered message and reply card of UY3. In the message card border frame below the left star six horizontal lines, supposedly uncolored, are shown as a solid block of color. Mr. Lohmeyer could find no satisfactory explanation for it and indicated his puzzlement with a question mark. In the early Nineteen Hundreds the Lohmeyer collection was sold to Siegfried (Sidney) Schachne, of Chillicothe, Ohio. Mr. Schachne, too, was unable to account for this peculiarity. In due time the collection was sold to Dr. W. I. Mitchell, then of Colorado, later of Berkeley, Calif., who was quite frankly at a loss for an explanation. The writer purchased Dr. Mitchell's collection (not his dealer's stock) and this item came along as part thereof. In the meantime an impressive array of opinion as to its cause was building up and this has continued to grow. John A. Klemann was of the opinion that some insect (a fly, perhaps) had become entrapped in the machinery and this was a blot caused by his carcass filling in certain of the horizontal lines. George B. Sloane discounted this theory, pointing out that even a gnat would probably spread to a greater extent, and certainly not so evenly. He felt it might well be that in making the

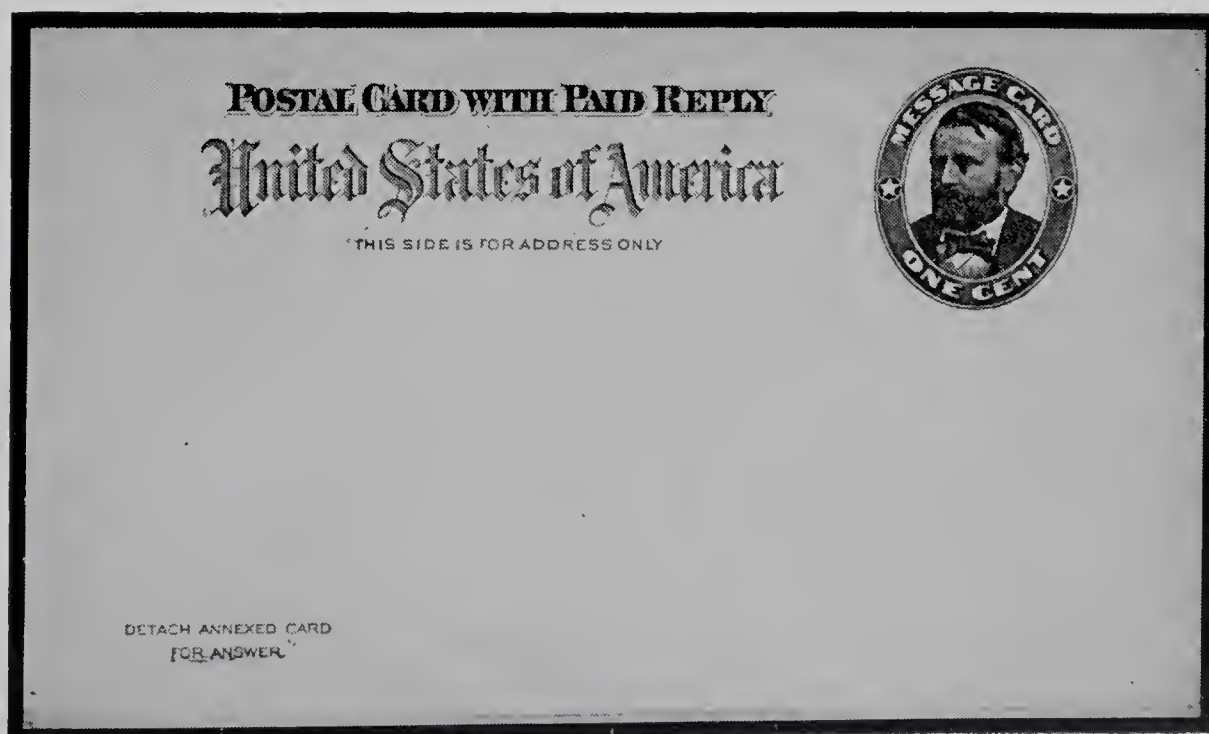


UY3m
(Message Half)

subject plate a drop of acid fell at this point making the metal resistant to the fine lines of the transfer roll, although the wider and presumably deeper vertical lines of the border cut through the acid, leaving only this small area unaffected. D. D. Berolzheimer, a chemist by profession, took exception to the acid theory, labeling it wholly impossible. Instead, he felt a blob of wax or other foreign matter had adhered to the plate, and although scraped off level with the higher portions was still adhering in the shallow grooves forming these horizontal lines. Clarence W. Brazer believed that in some manner the transfer roll making this subject plate had completely skipped over this small section. Thomas D. Perry placed no credence in any faulty die theory but deemed it a filling up of the fine lines with hardened ink, as often happens with envelope dies. Edward Stern believed it was some sort of flaw or defect in the subject plate. David H. Burr offered the opinion that perhaps the subject plate was dented or otherwise damaged at the printing plant, and not wanting to take the time to replace the plate, or lacking a replacement, the indentation was filled with solder, or something equivalent, and smoothed off. That much the plant could do, even though lacking the facilities for re-engraving the horizontal rulings.

When shown to an official of the engraving section of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing it was declared to be definitely a printing flaw and that such an error could not occur in the production of a postal card plate. When shown to an official of the Government Printing Office where all postal cards are now produced (although this particular card antedates the printing of cards at the GPO) it was declared flatly that no printing flaw could be so exact and so perfect, and that the error must be in the printing plate.

Each of the theories advanced always assumes that this card is merely one of a multitude of cards having similar peculiarities—but this is the only one reported. As the fourth owner of the card in nearly two thirds of a century, the writer has about concluded that Adolph Lohmeyer was right, and that it is just a question mark in the postal card field! If you wish to pose as an expert and have a new or even plausible theory, kindly send it in for consideration.



UY3r
(Reply Half)

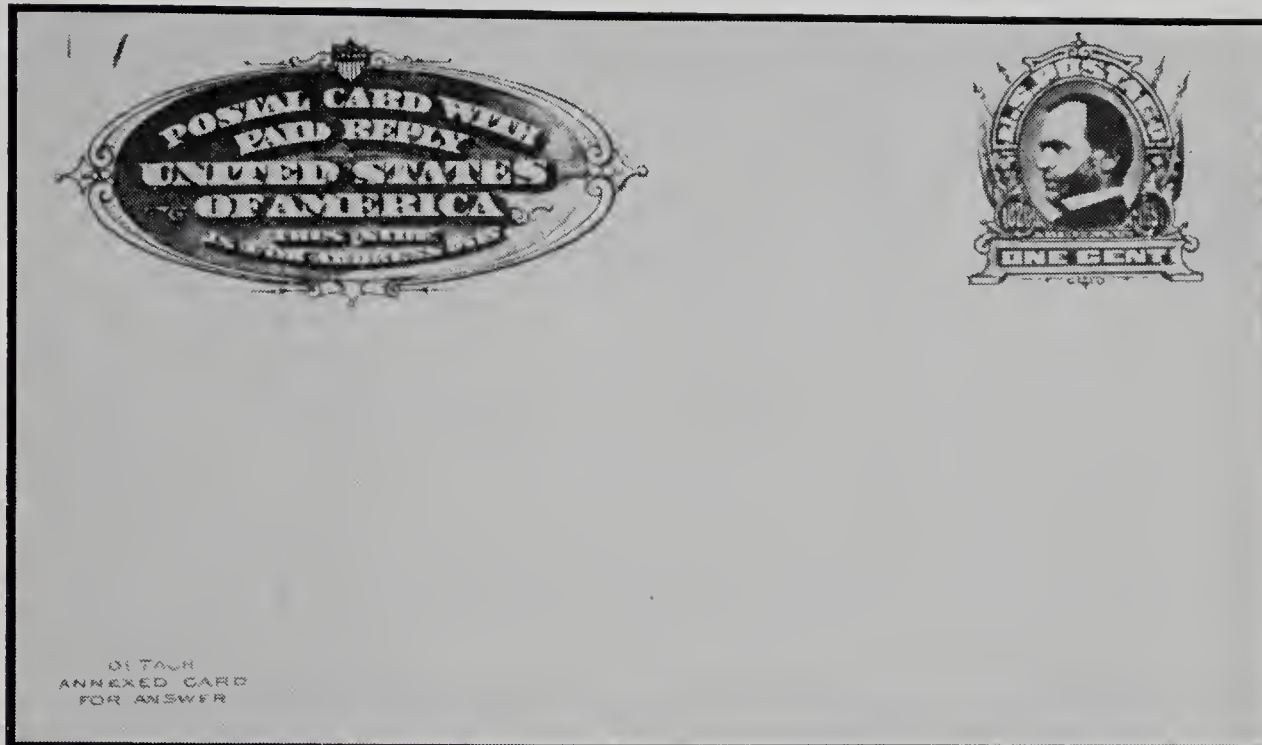
Message card blank, reply card printed both sides (rare)
 Message card printed on both halves (very rare)
 Message card normal, reply card double impression (very rare)

The Reply Card Issue of 1904 – UY4

As early as February 1902 the Post Office Department was considering an idea for a new reply postal card embracing what was then an entirely new idea; namely, the two halves would portray entirely different persons, thus making the two halves of the card readily distinguishable by the portrait alone, without reference to the accompanying printed matter. It was believed this would prove an enormous boon and time saver to postal clerks in canceling and sorting the mails. The two persons whose portraits were first suggested were Generals Sherman and Sheridan. Before any decision had been reached the news that these two individuals were being considered escaped from the confines of the Post Office Department and appeared in the newspapers. The reaction was immediate. Outside of heavy handed attempts at humor in a few northern papers (e. g.; "It will take Sherman and Sheridan together to equal Grant"—N. Y. Tribune), reaction was restricted almost entirely to southern newspapers and in these Sheridan was almost entirely overlooked while much space was used to execrate Sherman; nor did the fact that Sherman had been dead for more than a decade mean that he had been forgotten. Regretfully, the Post Office Department tucked the idea away in moth balls until early in 1903 when it was again considered. Since no one had taken any serious objection to General Sheridan it was decided that he, at least, would be a safe subject and orders were accordingly issued to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to make up such a postal card stamp die. During April 1903, and continuing in July 1903 Miscellaneous Die number 5953 was engraved, with the portrait and frame being the work of Marcus W. Baldwin while the letters and numerals were added by George U. Rose Jr. Shortly thereafter essays were submitted in the form of ink, wash, and pencil drawings of the alternative proposed inscriptions for the message card, together with a proposed Sherman stamp, also intended for use on the message card. The drawing of the frame for the stamp was patterned after that already made for the Sheridan stamp with the necessary changes of name and dates, and with a photograph of General Sherman pasted in place to represent the vignette. Postmaster General Henry C. Payne gave his personal approval to the project in August 1903. During September a few final touches were made to the Sheridan stamp (Miscellaneous Die number 5953). The frame and a portion of the lettering were transferred to Miscellaneous Die number 6059 and during September and October a portrait of Sherman was engraved on this latter die by Marcus W. Baldwin with George U. Rose Jr. adding Sherman's name and dates. Also during September and October an ornamental panel containing the words "United States / of / America" and "Reply Card", under which was lettered "THIS SIDE IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY", was engraved on Miscellaneous Die number 6053 by George U. Rose Jr. During October 1903 much of this latter die was transferred by roll to Miscellaneous Die number 6068 with George U. Rose Jr. replacing the words "Reply Card" with "Postal Card / with / Paid Reply". From these completed dies, a transfer roll combining numbers 6059 and 6068 made message card subject plates, while a transfer roll combining numbers 5953 and 6053 made reply card plates. Having proceeded thus far there was an additional delay while the political aspects of Sherman's portrait on a stamp were reconsidered. It was a foregone conclusion that this reply card would not be popular in the south, and that sales below the Mason-Dixon line in all probability would be rather meagre. This consideration did not perturb Postmaster General Payne who pointed out that the Post Office did not and never had approved of reply cards (whose two halves caused much difficulty in the handling of the mail), that such cards were being issued solely to comply with the requirements of the Universal Postal Union, and that as a result, if any section of the country wished to boycott reply cards, such action could be construed only as a boon to the Department. The new postal card plates were accordingly dispatched to Albert Daggett at Rumford Falls, Maine, late in Decem-

ber 1903, and printing of this card began early in 1904. Following established custom, such supplies of the preceding card (UY3) as were on hand at the plant were exhausted before the new cards were used to fill orders, and the new cards did not make their appearance in the mails until March 1904.

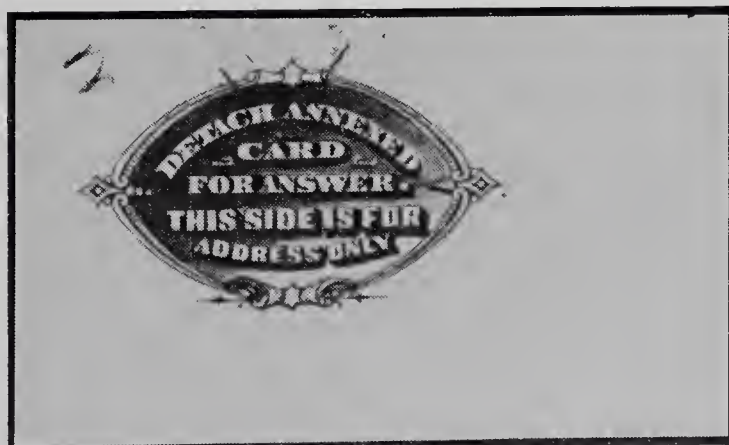
UY4 Essays



M. C. LEACH COLLECTION

UY4Em-A.

UY4Em-A. On white cardboard .021" thick, size 140 x 80 mm., model card consisting of india ink and wash drawing of stamp patterned on Sheridan stamp already completed (Miscellaneous Die number 5953), the vignette being a photograph of General Sherman, the dates and surrounding ornamentation pasted on, U. S. POSTAGE added in white ink. Ornamental message card inscription panel in upper left and DETACH / ANNEXED CARD / FOR ANSWER in lower left. Guide lines in pencil; Red pencil "1" in upper left corner.
69 o/5 black india ink and wash (Unique)



M. C. LEACH COLLECTION

UY4Em-B.

UY4Em-B. On stiff white wove paper, .006" thick, size 79 x 44 mm. Companion piece to UY4Em-A, being an alternative suggestion for an ornamental message card inscription panel. India ink and wash drawing, lower ornament touched up with pencil and with white ink. Red pencil "2" in upper left corner.
69 o/5 black india ink and wash (Unique)



EX-C. W. BRAZER COLLECTION

UY4Em-C.

UY4Em-C. On white cardboard .020" thick, size 28 x 33 mm. with blue B. E. & P. number 101197 on back and dated Oct 14, 1903 in pencil. Die complete.
69 o/5 black (1 known)

UY4 Production Sample

Early in March 1904 all distribution centers were advised that orders specifying the new Sherman-Sheridan reply cards would be accepted anytime on or after March 15 and that all such orders would not be filled from the stock of Grant reply cards remaining on hand, but would be filled with the new Sherman-Sheridan cards as soon thereafter as practical.

UY4PS-A. On 17 f/1 dim faint o-yellow card .011" thick, size 140 x 165 mm. overall. Front of both cards stamped in purple ink with double circle rubber stamp, reading between the circles "STAMP DIVISION, / * P. O. DEPT. *" and within the inner circle "MAR / 16 / 1904".
69 o/5 black

In addition there is typed on the back of the reply half (being the same side of unfolded card as the front of the message half) "This card was given me by the Stamp Division April 20th 1904. Cancelled." and also the following historical data: "The first order for these cards was made on the Rumford Falls, Me., Agency, March 16,⁹ 1904. On that order 500,000 were sent to Chicago, and receipted for by that office March 31, 1904."

UY4 Issued Cards**March 31, 1904**

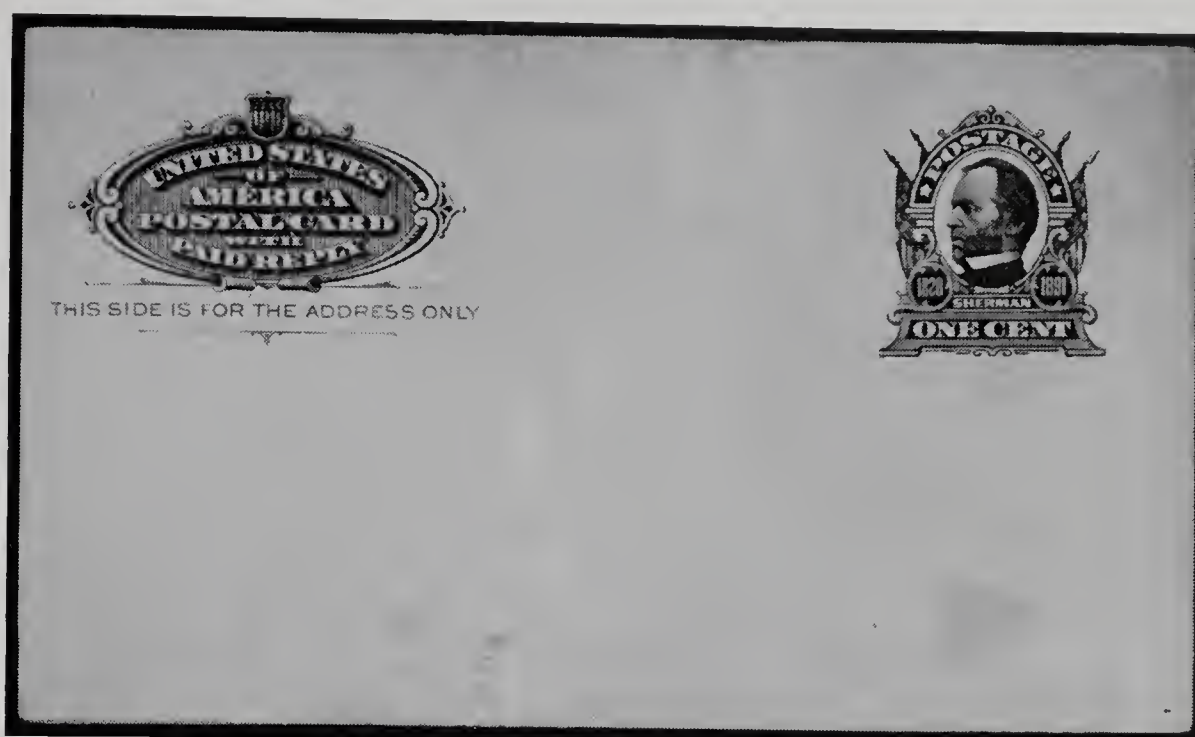
UY4-A. On 17 f/1 dim faint o-yellow card, .010" to .011" thick, size 140 x 165 mm. overall with printers roulette 9 1/2 applied to the message side.
69 o/5 black

The following printing errors are also known:

- Message card normal, reply card blank (rare)
- Message card blank, reply card normal (scarce)
- Message card printed both sides, reply card blank (rare)
- Message card blank, reply card printed both sides (rare)

⁸ No indication as to whom "me" might be, although it was most probably J. M. Bartels.

⁹ Probably intended to be March 15, 1904; on which date the production sample was sent to Washington, being received and rubber stamped there on March 16, 1904.



UY4m

(Message Half)



UY4r

(Reply Half)

(To be Continued.)

Lippi Self-Portrait on Italy's Fifth Century Issue

A self-portrait of Filippino Lippi (1457-1504) is depicted on the 25 Lire stamp (Scott's A402) issued by Italy November 25, 1957, commemorating the 5th Centenary of his birth. The die was engraved by V. Nicastro and the stamps, intaglio printed in the State Polygraphic Institute. Lippi is noted for his religious canvases and church frescos.

Hohlwein Engraved Hamburg Derby Stamp

Hohlwein engraved the die for the 25 plus 100 pf. stamp (Scott's SP179) issued by Germany in 1952 to commemorate the 73rd Hamburg Derby.

Current Publications

Reviewed by George W. Caldwell

Bolaffi Catalog of Italy and States

This fifth edition of the Bolaffi is of interest to essay-proof collectors as well as those who limit their collections to stamps. In a great majority of cases, complete dates of issue (day, month and year) and designers' names are given. Printing methods and quantities, types of paper, and other items normally found in specialized catalogs together with summary listings of commemoratives and topicals, make this 422 page book a very important one.

Altho printed in Italian, those whose interests lie within its scope, should have little difficulty in its use. Clear halftone cuts, cross reference to Scott and Yvert, except the Old Italian States, and a 5-language glossary of about 100 philatelic terms, help to overcome the language barrier. Obtainable from S. C. O. T. via Roma 101, Turin, Italy. Price \$1.00.

Mosden 1960 Catalog

This English language catalog of the postage stamps of the United Arab Republic (Egypt, Palestine & Syria) and the Republic of Iraq, is more than a specialized catalog, in the usual sense. With its background information, it almost approaches the level of a handbook. It is fully illustrated with clear halftone cuts. The catalog values include control blocks of four and first day covers as well as the usual mint and used. Its 48 pages are printed on coated paper. Priced at 90 cents, it may be obtained from the Mosden Stamp Co., 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

COMPLIMENTS

IRWIN HEIMAN, Inc.

Philatelic Auctioneers

2 W. 46th St.

New York City, N. Y.

Stamp Collections

SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

or

PURCHASED OUTRIGHT

Consult Us When Selling.

EDSON J. FIFIELD

511 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

You need

Essays and Proofs

(Patronize the advertisers)

**The dealer you patronize
needs customers!**

Urge him to advertise in

The Essay-Proof Journal

(Rates on first page)

The Essays and Proofs of France Prior to 1870

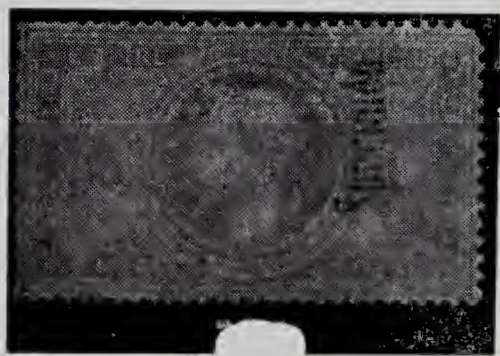
By Brainerd Kremer

(Continued from JOURNAL No. 65, page 22)

Stamps Overprinted "Specimen"



(a)



(b)

The 1c, 2c and 4c stamps of the laureated issue exist overprinted "SPECIMEN". The 5f also exists overprinted thus but on this large-size stamp the word "SPECIMEN" appears twice (a). The 5f also exists bearing a small vertical overprint "Specimen" (b). Yvert lists two sizes of this last, the first measuring $16\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the second measuring 16×2 mm. The latter is the scarcer of the two.

Unaccepted Essays

The Sparre Proposal (1862)

This essay was typographed. It was designed by M. H. Cabasson and engraved by M. Sparre. The two side borders are formed by lines of bees. A small monogram formed by the letter "N" bisected by a vertical stroke appears in each corner. This is a rather original idea, the "N" of "NAPOLEON" becomes the Roman Numeral "III" by the addition of the vertical stroke.

The Bordes Proposal (1867)

This essay was similar to the adopted type but has the words "NAPOLEON III EMPEREUR" inscribed in the background of the medallion to the right and left of the head of Napoleon. It bears no indication of value. Maury mentions having seen it in



The Sparre Proposal

black, blue, rose and vermillion. A remarkable method of perforation was used in the case of this essay. Instead of being perforated in horizontal and vertical rows, these stamps were arranged like the bricks in a wall.



The Bordes Proposal

The Joubert Proposal (1869)

In 1869, according to the story in Maury's *Histoire des Timbres-Poste de France*, the Empire was in a sorry condition. The Emperor was gravely ill and, in order not to cause him further worry, the Empress Eugenie secretly had a die prepared by Joubert in London which bore the effigy of the Prince Imperial (Eugene). The circular steel die bearing the portrait of the young prince has a rectangular frame about his head, composed of fine colorless lines. Maury says that on the die itself appears the inscription "Engraved by Joubert, London 1869" directly below the bottom frame line. This inscription is so faintly drawn that it is not apparent in the proofs. The effigy was copied from a plaster medallion by A. Bovy, and from a similar embossed design after Sevres executed by J. Peyre. These two works of art are dated 1863. Maury suggests that these old portraits were used as models since they were familiar to most of the people who had seen



them many times. Also some of the then-current political caricatures of the Prince were anything but complimentary.

The die of Joubert was found together with several proofs from it among Hulot's effects after his death. The background is plain without any inscriptions and it would have probably been used to print the circular medallions similar to those of the then current stamps as in the accompanying illustration.



The large die proofs are in black and in blue. New proofs were printed in London in 1902 by the persons who found the die. However these were printed from the portion of the die enclosed by the thin colorless frame-lines. The die was used to prepare a small plate of 25 subjects. Proofs were printed from this plate in many colors. Yvert states that these were also printed in singles and in blocks of four.

Die Proofs (1869)	Die Proofs (1902)	Color Trials (1902)	
black on india	black on india	black	lilac
blue on india	blue on india	blue-black	blue
	green	olive-green	vermilion
	red lilac	bright green blue	rose
	vermilion	brown	red-lilac
		red-brown	bistre

Proposals for Envelopes

Maury mentions an embossed essay without color, copied from the 1853-60 stamps, which probably was created during the clamor raised by the newspapers of that time for stamped envelopes. Following this lead Bertou and Robineau prepared their watermarked envelopes.

The Barre Proposal (1863)

Barre wrote the Chamber of Deputies January 13, 1863: "It is thought that the public will find a new ease in their correspondence by using envelopes stamped in advance.



The Minister has decided that the public is authorized to have envelopes made containing a stamp analogous to current postage stamps. The means of execution are being prepared and it is hoped that the measure will shortly be adopted." Barre had already, as early as 1862, proposed two types of stamped envelopes. One was round with a value of 5c, the other was oval with a value of 10c. Both were embossed and destined to produce stamped envelopes. Maury mentions them in carmine, blue, green, yellow-green and bistre. The proposition of Barre was rejected due to the efforts of Hulot who argued that they were too easily counterfeited. He offered to prove his point by making copies of the proposed types. He made imitations which were very bad, but good enough to prove his point and defeat Barre's proposition.

The Renard Proposals

A Mr. Renard, an inventor, built a machine for the manufacture of stamped envelopes. Maury mentions a long letter from Renard which appeared in "Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste" (June 15, 1866). In this letter he said, "You know that I have invented a machine which does everything automatically, conveying the paper, inking, printing, gumming and folding the envelope. This machine, which is operated by a single person, uses a small amount of steam power, and can produce 20,000 envelopes in 10 hours. Allow me to offer to the government these stamped envelopes, letter sheets and wrappers, cut, perforated, gummed and stamped at a price far below that which is now paid for the manufacture of postage stamps in sheets. Several dies have been prepared after my designs, six of which concern postage stamps. The others are designs of phantasy on different subjects. I will treat here with the postage stamp dies which have been made in the following order:—

1) Embossed, like a cameo, on a background of color, engraved by Esparon. Printed in blue, brown, green, rose, orange and red on envelopes of different papers. Also proofs in gold and silver.



1.

2) Not embossed, but is, with a few minor exceptions, a reproduction of the first die. It is longer and the crown and ribbons are more detached from the medallion. Printed in green, maroon, bistre, red and rose.



2.

3) Embossed, like a cameo, and engraved by Trottin. This one is quite different, the crown is larger etc., and it has been printed in green, brown, lilac and blue on envelopes made out of thin paper.



3.

4) This one is square and the letters RT and 'Finances' are merely temporary and can be changed. Engraved by Trottin, printed in rose, blue and green on paper of similar shades.



4.

5) This is a reproduction of the current stamp. The figures are, as you can see in the accompanying example, replaced by zones. It was engraved by Baroux and reproduced in all colors.



5.

6) This is a reproduction of an actual 2c stamp. It was engraved by M. J. Best, and has been only reproduced in black because the actual value is shown..... ".....by means of 100 double clichés, it is possible to produce sheets of 12 stamps each, producing twelve large-size commercial envelopes....."



6.

Mr. Renard made the tragic mistake of mentioning imitations on his envelopes, and Hulot saw to it that the proposal was defeated. Mr. Renard had spent a considerable sum of money on his proposal and it is too bad that the results of so much labor and planning have now become merely items of interest to a few stamp collectors!

Die Proofs of The Accepted Designs

1) INCOMPLETE DIE PROOFS

a) Effigy in colored background without frame

Yvert states that this proof was made October 15, 1861. It was executed in black on india (papier de Chine) and is very rare.

b) Effigy as above in colorless circle

Yvert lists this proof as existing in brick red on india, in black or blue on yellowish, blue on bluish and bistre on white paper.



c) Effigy in colorless circle enclosed in a rectangular frame

Yvert lists as chocolate-brown and blue, both on india.

d) Same effigy with value crossed out.

According to Yvert this exists in blue on white paper, blue on bluish and black on white paper. He also mentions two similar proofs without inscription on a blue background, one with, and one without a frame.



e) Accepted design without value

Yvert mentions this proof printed in black on india. It is rare.

f) Type of 5f without value

Exists in black or grey-black on india, red-violet or mauve on tinted paper, gray-violet and bright violet, and deep brick red. All are scarce.

2) COMPLETE DIE PROOF:

Yvert lists the following:

- 2c black on india (papier de Chine)
- 2c blue, black on india
- 2c black on card, on greenish
- 2c olive, olive on yellow
- 2c brown on clear brown
- 4c black, olive on india
- 4c blue
- 20c blue on bluish
- 20c black on india
- 40c black
- 40c black on india (mounted on card)
- 5f black on india
- 5f grey-violet

All of the above are scarce. Yvert states that a 2c exists printed on the same sheet with a 10c general issue.

3) PLATE PROOFS

a) COLOR TRIALS

- 2c blue (on white paper, coarse paper or on onion skin paper)
- 2c brown, red-brown
- 4c grey, red-brown
- 4c olive on green, on bluish
- 4c blue on onion skin paper
(this exists tete-beche)
- 30c brown, deep bistre, blue,
vermillion, rose, carmine
- 30c pearl grey, grey-blue, grey-violet
- 30c violet on white, on azure
- 80c carmine

b) PRINTER'S WASTE

Nearly all of these color trials exist with double impression or printed on both sides. They are not particularly scarce.

Illustrated here, as a matter of interest, are two very attractive designs. The first, mentioned by Marconnet, is one submitted for a passport stamp. The second, mentioned by Maury, was actually used, with minor changes, as the design for a revenue stamp.



Passport Essay



Bill of Exchange Essay

The Siege of Paris Issue

(October-December 1870) Type of 1849 Issue

The 10c bistre and 20c blue were reprinted by Granet in 1887. They are imperforate without gum. The color of the 10c is more of a yellow than a bistre. There are two shades of the 20c, milky blue and deep blue. The impression of the former is extremely fine and the shade is much brighter than that of the 1862 reprint. The deep blue can be told from the 1862 reprint by its poor impression and by the fact that it has no gum.

Newspaper Stamps

Issue of 1868 (Scott No. N1)

Yvert mentions a proof of the 2c newspaper stamp in black on India paper. It is quite scarce. This proof also exists surcharged "SPECIMEN" in red. Yvert tells us that it also exists on ordinary paper both imperforate and perforated. These proofs were used in 1871 when the authorities were experimenting with different types of gum. They were testing a gum for "Affiches" (Posters and Signs) revenue stamps.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 202 in two horizontal panes (10 x 10 with one extra stamp at bottom). They were separated into panes before being sold at the post office. Each half sheet was sold for the price of 100 stamps. The extra stamp was printed below position 100 on the left pane and under position 91 on the right pane. The extra stamps were meant to be a 1% premium to offset losses that might have been sustained by stamps lost or damaged during the "precanceling" operation.

Telegraph Stamps

Issue of 1868 (January 1)

Proofs

Yvert mentions proofs of the telegraph stamps. They are all imperforate on India paper.

No indication of value, black on India paper

25c rose green yellow-orange or violet

2f black, yellow, orange, brown, rose, yellow-green, blue-green, blue or violet

Certain of these proofs, which were printed in the colors actually chosen for the finished stamps, exist surcharged "EPREUVE" (Proof).

Shades

According to Yvert, the following shades can be found:—

25c carmine red

50c green

1f orange

2f violet

2f bright violet

All of the above are extremely scarce in pairs and in blocks. There exist dangerous counterfeits.

Issue of 1868 (January 14th)

On January 14, 1868, all of the above values were issued perforated. They are normally found perforated 12 x 12. However, they exist perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{2}$, 12 x $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 12.

Shades

According to Yvert, the following shades can be found:—

25c bright rose, pale rose or carmine rose

50c blue green, yellow green or pale green

1f orange, pale orange or yellow orange

2f violet, pale violet or lilac

Varieties

1) OVERPRINTED "EPREUVE" (PROOF) IN BLACK

2) OVERPRINTED "SPECIMEN" IN BLACK

Back Numbers of

The Essay-Proof Journal

*are available upon application to
the Secretary*

KENNETH MINUSE

1236 Grand Concourse, New York 56, New York

An Unsolved Mystery



By Jal Cooper

SERIOUS philatelists always love to solve a philatelic mystery, and therefore, you can imagine my chagrin when I announce that in spite of continuous efforts for the last thirty years, both in India and abroad, I have not been able to solve one Indian puzzle, viz., the existence of an essay (!) of East India, 1866 Four Annas, Die I (S. G. Nos. 69-70). In this essay (!), the design has the words, "WEST INDIA" instead of "EAST INDIA"!

This essay (!) is printed on thin or thick paper; is found on no watermark paper, but with the paper maker's name in the watermark or on paper watermarked "Crown", similar to the one found on early Italian stamps. It is found printed in blue, brown, green and red, with many shades.

I had often come across singles and blocks of this essay (!), but it was in 1932 during my first visit to Milan, Italy, that I was shown several complete sheets of this mysterious essay (!) by an Italian dealer. The Thos. Cook guide accompanying me informed me that the Italian dealer was willing to sell the printing plate also, if I was willing to buy his whole stock of sheets.

The possession of this original printing plate by this Italian stamp dealer raises an important question, viz., is this a bogus issue printed on the Continent? If so, why a bogus issue for this common value? On two occasions I had discussed this mysterious essay (!) with the late E. F. Hurt, the most knowledgeable dealer on philatelic fantasies and local stamps, but he too could not help me with a solution.

To my knowledge, even the philatelic literature tycoons, Messrs. L. N. & M. Williams, who have untangled more philatelic mysteries than ever done by any other followers of our hobby, have not thrown any light on this Indian mystery.

I am taking recourse to these columns today in the hope that someone in America may be able to throw light on this; one never knows in philately from where light will descend to clear up the darkness. Someone from the New World may succeed where I have failed for THIRTY YEARS!

Cartoonist Provided Design for Canadian Hockey Issue

Canada's 5c. stamp (Scott's A156) depicting ice hockey players, issued January 23, 1956, was designed by James N. Simpkins, the Ottawa cartoonist. His preliminary and final drawings are illustrated in *Scott's Monthly Journal* of March 1956 on page 10.

Paul Revere Produced First Colonial Currency

Paul Revere, immortalized by Longfellow's "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere," designed and printed the first issue of American Colonial currency.

Report of Auction Sales of Proofs

Auctioneers desiring their sales reported should send prices realized to the Editor, or on

Sales of British North America essays and proofs to: Kenneth Minuse, 1236 Grand Concourse, New York 56, N. Y.

Sales of U. S. essays and proofs to: Sol. Altmann, 65-20 Parsons Blvd., Flushing 65, N. Y.

When sales are not reported, no prices realized were received or items were imperfect or not important. Auction catalogs should illustrate all essays not illustrated in standard catalogs. Our Essay and proof numbers are Scott's stamp numbers with E. P. S. catalog abbreviations. See E. P. S. Catalog definitions in every Journal Catalog. U. S. essay numbers are from *Erazer's Catalog of Essays for U. S. Stamps* and its addenda. **ALL DESCRIPTIONS ARE FROM THE AUCTIONEER'S CATALOGS.**

J. N. Sissons, Ltd., Toronto, Can., sale of Oct. 14, 15, 1959

(Continued from JOURNAL 65, p. 62)

Canada

12d	black, plate proof on India, vertical "Specimen" in red, block of 4	3P3S	270.00
12d	black, plate proof on India, large diagonal "Specimen" in red	3P3S	155.00
12d	black, plate proof on India, small "Specimen" handstamp in black, no serifs	3P3S	140.00
1854-57	10d black, trial color small die proof on thick wove paper, original gum	7TC2	31.00
	10d blue, plate proof on India	7P3	26.00
	10d blue plate proof on India, showing major re-entry on No. 90	7P3	34.00
	10d orange, trial color plate proof on India, sheet margin at top	7TC3	21.00
	10d black, trial color plate proof on India on card, vertical "Specimen" in red	7TC3S	31.00
	10d black, trial color plate proof on India, diagonal "Specimen" in red	7TC3S	31.00
	½d lilac-rose, die proof on wove paper	8P2	21.00
	½d grayish-violet, trial color die proof on wove paper	8TC2	21.00
	½p pink, die proof on wove paper	8P2	21.00
	½d orange-vermilion, trial color die proof on wove paper	8TC2	20.00
	½d yellow-green, trial color die proof on bond paper	8TC2	21.00
	½d light brown, trial color die proof on bond paper	8TC2	21.00
	½d brown, trial color die proof on wove paper	8TC2	21.00
	½d deep purple-rose, trial color die proof on wove paper	8TC2	21.50
	½d deep rose, plate proof on wove paper	8P5	27.00
	½d lake, trial color plate proof on India	8TC3	21.00
	½d orange, trial color plate proof on India, block of 4	8TC3	67.50
	½d rose, plate proof on India, vertical "Specimen" in green, block of 4	8P3S	50.00
	½d brown, trial color plate proof on India, vertical "Specimen" in red, horizontal pair	8TC3S	29.00
	½d black, trial color plate proof on India, vertical "Specimen" in red," horizontal pair	8TC3S	23.00
	7½d green, plate proof on India, block of 4	9P3	72.50
	7½d black, trial color plate proof on India, vertical "Specimen" in red	9TC3S	32.00
1859-64	1c deep purple-rose, plate proof on India on card	14P3	17.00
	5c vermillion, plate proof on India	15P3	27.00
	10c black-brown, plate proof on India, vertical "Specimen" in red	16P3S	22.00
	12½c blue, trial color plate proof on India	18TC3	20.00
	17c yellow-green, trial color small die proof on India	19TC2	28.00
1870-93	1c yellow, plate proof on card with imprint at left	35P4	35.00
1868	American Bank Note Co. proof sheet containing 19 subjects including ½d and 10d. Illustrated in E. P. Journal #5		560.00

J. N. Sissons Ltd., Toronto, Canada, Sale of February 3 and 4, 1960

From the Fred Jarrett Collection

CANADA

1868	5c green, large die proof on India, with imprint, V. F.	26P1	125.00
	5c brown, large trial color die proof on India, with imprint, V. F.	26TC1	125.00
	5c olive green, plate proof on card, top sheet margin block of 4, with imprint, shaded "FIVE CENTS" V. F.	26P4	70.00
	5c olive green, plate proof on card, margin sheet block of 4, with "British American Pa. . ." imprint V. F.	26P4	70.00
	12½c blue, large die proof, die sunk on card, V. F.	28P1	200.00
	15c black, small trial color die proof on India	29TC2	155.00
	15c lilac, plate proof on card, block of 4	30P4	135.00
1908	Macdonald-Cartier Essays		
	7c brown, large die essay, V. F.	E	90.00
	20c violet, large die essay, V. F.	E	120.00
1912-26	10c deep violet, trial color die proof with imprint, V. F. ..	116TC1	80.00
1928-29	2c green, large die proof V. F.	150P1	42.00
	2c dark green, large die proof, V. F.	150P1	42.00
	2c violet, large trial color die proof, V. F.	150TC1	52.00

W. T. Pollitz, Boston, Mass., Sale of February 6, 1960**NEWFOUNDLAND**

1857	5d. black, trial color plate proof on thick card, V. F.	5TC4	17.50
1865-94	10c brown-black, finished proof, gummed and perf.	27TC6	15.00
	10c yellow-black, finished proof, gummed and perf.	27TC6	15.00
	10c green, finished proof, gummed and perf.	27TC6	11.75

NOVA SCOTIA

1860-63	10c black, trial color plate proof on thin card	12TC4	5.00
	12½c. black, plate proof on India with diagonal "SPECIMEN" in carmine, sheet margins and imprint at left	13TC3S	24.00

H. R. Harmer, Ltd., London, Eng. Sale of Mar. 14 and 15, 1960**CANADA**

1851	12d. red, Large trial color die proof on India, mounted on card, V. F.	3TC1	95.20
1859	12½c green, plate proof on India, overprinted "Specimen" in red, horiz. pair, F	18P3S	11.90

NEWFOUNDLAND**H. R. Harmer, Inc., New York. Sale of Mar. 21, 22 and 23, 1960**

1865	10c black, plate proof on India on card, Horiz. pair V. F.	27P3	6.75
------	---	------	------

Robert A. Siegel, New York, Feb. 3, 1960

1861	5c brown, 'August' plate proof on India, blk. of 4	57P3	30.00
	1c blue, large die proof (62x62mm)	63P1	46.00
	3c red on green paper, Bot. plate No. 34 and imprint blk. of 8 ..	65TC	42.00
	30c orange, plate proof on India, Bot. imp. and plate No. 7, blk of 12	71P3	52.50
	5c brown, large die proof (62x62) die No. 442 and imp.	76P1	40.00
1873	15c yellow-orange, plate proof on India, Top Imp. and plate No. 31, blk. of 12	163P3	78.00
1875	5c blue, plate proof on India, Bot. imp. and Plate No. 125, blk. of 12	179P3	80.00

Herman Herst, Jr., Shrub Oak, New York. Feb. 19, 20, 1960

1861	30c orange, decalcomania vertical pair, (ex-Hackett)	71P	7.50
	90c blue, decalcomania vertical pair, (ex-Hackett)	72P	7.50
1873	3c Trial color in black, blk. of 14, imp. and Plate No. 11 and split arrow at top	15STc	19.00

POSTAL CARDS

The William C. Ackerman Collection

1873	1c trial color in buff, thin card	UX1Pd	13.00
	1c trial color on white card	UX1Ph	12.00
	1c trial color in orange, (Color 5K1)	UX3TC	10.50
1879	2c Specimen on portrait, additional Specimen in fancy box	UX6S	16.00
1885	1c same as above	UX8S	19.00
1901	1c Die proof of McKinley card, hdstd in straight line Specimen— “Not good for postage”	UX17P	115.00
	1c Die proof, same as above, but without the hand-stamp	UX17P	82.50

Edson J. Fifield, New York, Jan. 27, 28, 1960

1882	5c yellow-brown, large die with A. B. N. imprint	205P1	37.00
1887	3c vermilion, large die cut to size (50x47)	214P1	22.50
	3c scarlet, large die (58x69) essay	184E-Ha	22.00
	3c black, large die essay, (58x69)	184E-Ha	21.00

Confederate States of America

Die Proofs

1864	5c black, large trial color (93x60) on glazed card, printed in upper left hand corner, Nov. 28, 1864, at right mss. “6324” and in bottom right, “I. S.” initials	P6TC1	60.00
1862	5c black, large trial color, (93x60) on glazed card, printed at top and upper left corner “Oct. 20, 1862” and before striking P6TC1		95.00

John A. Fox, New York, March 2, 1960

1868	5c carmine & red-brown, frame litho, vignette engraved	95E-Aa	26.00
	5c buff frame, carmine vignette	95E-Aa	23.00
	5c carmine frame, vignette blue	95E-Aa	22.00

Officials

1873	1c Post Office, black essay on Ivory paper	O47E-C	30.00
	1c Post Office, scarlet essay on Ivory	O47E	19.00
	1c to 30c black, Agriculture, Goodall small dies O1-91C		45.00

Harmer, Rooke & Co., New York, March 14, 1960

1890	1c to 90c. large die proofs on India	219P-229P1	200.00
1893	1c to 5. Columbians plate proofs on card	230P-245P4	50.00
1898	1c to 2. Trans-Miss. bi-color die essays	285E-293E	140.00
1925	2c and 5c Norse-Amer. on white wove paper, with black registry marks	620P-621P	170.00

H. R. Harmer, Inc., New York, March 21, 1960

1875 Reproduction of 1847 Atlanta Trial Colors

	5c deep blue, blk. of 4, only two exist	3TC	100.00
	5c green, blk. of 4, only two exist	3TC	100.00
	5c scarlet, blk. of 4, only two exist	3TC	120.00
	10c green, hor. pair	4TC	40.00
	10c brown, hor. pair	4TC	42.00
	10c scarlet, blk. of 4, only two exist	4TC	100.00
	10c blue, blk. of 4, only two exist	4TC	120.00
1869	5c deep brown, plate essay on stamp paper, imp. gummed, blk. of 4	115AE-Fc	22.00
	10c violet, die essay on India paper, die sunk	116E-Da	60.00
	10c brown-black, same as above	116E-Dc	57.50
	90c carmine & black, plate proof on card, blk. of 4	122P4	52.50
1870	12c dull violet, hor. blk. of 21, imp. & Pl. No. 24, bot.	151P3	50.00
1875	5c set of 5 diff. colors, (Atlanta T. C. proofs)	179TC	24.00
1883	2c red-brown, large die proof, die sunk on card (65 x 82)	210P1	35.00
1882	5c yellow-brown, large die on India, die sunk, (65x72)	205P1	31.00
1887	3c vermilion, large die on India, die sunk, (72x81)	214P1	42.00
1892	1c to 5.00 Columbians, large die proofs on India	230-245P1	340.00
1898	1c to 2.00 Trans-Miss. large die proofs on India	285-293P1	210.00
	1c to 2.00 Trans-Miss. bi-color die essays	285EE	130.00

Secretary's Report

By Kenneth Minuse, *Secretary*
1236 Grand Concourse, New York 56, N. Y.

Members Admitted

- 954 Henderson, Warren, P. O. Box 1258, Venice, Fla.
955 Lee, George L., Dunleith, Bernardsville, N. J.
956 Bush, Dr. William R., 1023 Colonial Blvd., N. E. Canton 4, Ohio
957 Simons, Edgar, 1500 Pauline, Ann Arbor, Mich.
958 Sheheen, Austin M. Jr., Box 350, Camden, S. C.
959 Missback, George, 3650 Nancy Creek Road, N. W., Atlanta 5, Ga.

Applications Received

- 960 Dorfman, Fred., (Dealer), 30 Amherst Drive, Massapequa, L. I., N. Y. (U. S. Revenues, Match & Medicine) by Falk Finkelburg.
961 Horton, Bradley B., 809 West California, Urbanna, Ill. (U. S. Post Cards) by Frank J. Penor.

Change of Address

- 793 Smythe, Donald D., to 146 McAllister St., San Francisco 2, Calif.
755 Jacobs, Dr. Lionel J. W., to Box 56, Altadena, Calif.
927 White, Miss Helen Sergeant, to 2 Gibney St., Hawthorne, E 2, Victoria, Australia.
893 Hechtlinger, Louis L., to 215 Adams St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Re-instated

- 871 Dube, Herbert.

Enumeration of Membership

Number reported in Journal No. 65	279
Gains	7
Losses	0
Net membership reported in this JOURNAL No. 66	286
Non-Member Subscribers to the JOURNAL.	0

Essays and Proofs

are offered
regularly
in our

MONTHLY AUCTIONS



Catalogue Free on Request.

64-page Price List of

LIST of PHILATELIC LITERATURE

(50c deductible from first order)



Billig & Rich, Inc.

55 WEST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

UNITED STATES

ALL PHASES

Bought and Sold

Robert A. Siegel

489 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

Proof bank notes — books — Engravings — vignettes of any bank note company.

Bureau of engraving books, vignettes etc.

Counterfeit detectors — Heath, Ormsby, etc.

Documents pertaining to banknote companies, engravers, etc.

Please forward your material, together with price.

If accepted we will promptly air mail check.

James Incorporated

James Building

105 West Main St., Louisville 2, Kentucky

JUniper 3-4851-2-3

WANTED

United States

LARGE AND SMALL SIZE

Paper Money

Proof and Essay Notes in All Series.

Fractional Currency.

Confederate Paper Money and Bonds.

Broken Bank Notes, etc.

Encased Postage Stamps.

L. S. WERNER

1270 Broadway, Cor. 33rd St., Room 514

(LA 4-5669) New York 1, N. Y.

Member Professional Numismatic Guild

1950

Ten years ago, a remarkable International Stamp Exhibition was held at the Grosvenor House Hotel in London. At booth number fifty we met many of the kind friends whom Father and I had seen during our visit to the States for the New York Show in 1947—a wonderful week of happy memories.

1950 was a special year for me personally as, three months before the Exhibition, I married John Forrest—an entirely absorbed “back room boy” at number fifty. We have had ten happy and busy years—a family business in which the family* is truly steeped is indeed a blessing. Our two small sons, Colin and Simon, are already showing an interest in “things to do with Grandpa’s office”—and so it goes on . . . Five years ago my sister, Marion (Tolly to you?), married David Fortnum and they are also caught in the web—working in both our London and Bournemouth offices. Maybe you met them when they visited Canada and North America in 1958?

1960

During your visit to the Exhibition at the Royal Festival Hall, London (JULY 9-16), share our pleasure in our business for there will be lots to talk about and see at booths 51, 52, 53 and 54; our head office is 2,117 yards away at 50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1. Our name is Robson Lowe Ltd. and I am Annabelle.

See You in July!

** (in the broadest sense of the word—our firm has over fifty members)*



Two great Azores rarities, Nos. 1 and 2, cataloguing \$500 apiece.

THE PAUL WISE STOCK OF Rare Foreign Postage Stamps

IN COMING HARMER, ROOKE SALES

(more in future auctions)

The large and valuable stock of choice foreign stamps and covers of the whole world, which Paul Wise, prominent New York dealer, amassed over many years, is being auctioned by us in several sales—

EUROPE... This section is strong in **Austria, Belgium** (the Epaulet and Medallion issues, with many rare re-entries), **France and Colonies, Germany, German States, Greece** (remarkable Hermes Heads), **Portugal and Colonies**, including handsome 19th century covers.

BRITISH EMPIRE... Particularly strong in **Australian States.**

LATIN AMERICA... **Mexico** and all countries of Central and South America are fully represented. Many blocks. Fine 19th century covers of South America. **Nicaragua** includes a probably unique half sheet of No. 392, the 5c on 20c slate of 1919, which embraces all seven types of "5" and catalogues \$3,250.

Write today for catalogs.

HARMER, ROOKE & CO., Inc.

560 Fifth Ave. (at 46th), New York 36, N. Y.

International Auctioneers of Fine Stamps